FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GORBACHEV'S INTERVIEW IN PRAVDA CRITICIZED

AU091835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The new Kremlin leader Gorbachev yesterday appealed for strengthening the Soviet-American dialogue and for reciprocal understanding and better relations between Moscow and Washington. According to the Soviet news agency TASS, he gave an interview to the newspaper PRAVDA in which he is said to have reached an understanding for a meeting with U.S. President Reagan at a date yet to be established. The subject of such a meeting was established through an exchange of correspondence with President Reagan, Gorbachev declared, stressing the need for such a meeting to provide a serious impulse to Soviet-American relations at a higher level.

According to him, both sides must make it clear that the political courses of the United States and USSR are well-oriented toward a reciprocal understanding. The correspondence between the Kremlin and the White House, according to Gorbachev's declarations, deal with finding common ways to improve relations between the United States and the USSR and with placing such relations on a more solid and constructive level.

The Kremlin leader expressed himself in favor of the bargaining on nuclear arms and on the use of space for military purposes now in progress in Geneva. At the same time, he reiterated Moscow's changes that the United States is trying to break the superpowers' military balance. He did not spare demagogic slogans in enhancing the policies of the Soviet Union in the eyes of world public opinion, and in this contest he spoke of a temporary moratorium by Moscow on the discussions [as heard] of medium-range missiles, depending on the attitude of the United States. A similar fraudulent line has often been repeated in the past [word indistinct] intensification of the arms race. News reports stress that in replying to the temporary political [as heard] moratorium, Washington hastened to accuse the Soviet Union of trying to maintain military supremacy; however, this will not effect the continuation of nuclear programs in progress.

Gorbachev's declarations clearly demonstrate that Moscow is trying to establish a new understanding between the imperialist superpowers at the cost of the people and other countries of the world. He appealed as an international policeman of the two superpowers, stressing the particular role of the United States and the USSR in the world, and asked for reciprocal understanding between them in solving the conflicts in various regions of the world. Meanwhile, it has been reported that a congressional delegation has arrived in Moscow headed by House majority leader Thomas O'Neill, who will meet with Gorbachev, Foreign Minister Gromyko, and other Soviet officials to discuss further U.S.-Soviet relations.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON ANNIVERSARY OF FASCIST ATTACK

AU071326 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Apr 85

["Socialist Albania Is Today Stronger Than Ever -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 7 (ATA) -- Under the title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says among the other things:

46 years ago, on April 7, 1939, the fascist aggressors, attacked and occupied our country. This attack which marked the beginning of slaughter of the Second World War fascism hurled the world in, was carried out amidst the indifference of the big imperialist powers, who saw calmly how the freedom and independence of a small country were grabbed. But our people, who had fought during all their life against innumerable enemies, took up arms and was among the first, who put up the armed resistance to fascism. The anti-fascist national liberation war presents the valuable contribution of the Albanian people to the great victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of which we will commemorate on May 9, this year.

On the road of socialism the party has led and is leading our people are building and defending today their happy socialist life, the brilliant future that lies in store for them. The internal and external policy of Albania is the policy of a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat which builds socialism relying on its own forces. It submits to no condition and dictate of the imperialists and social imperialists, it does not rely the development and defence of the country on the aids, credits, or the military presence of the superpowers and their military blocs.

The principled foreign policy of Socialist Albania has been and is a factor of peace and stability in the Balkans, Europe and in the world, a concrete and reliable support to the cause of the defence of the freedom and independence of the people. To this testifies the resolute struggle of our party and socialist state against imperialism, revisionism and all international reaction. At a time when the peoples are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the triumph over fascism there comes out more and more clearly the correctness of the profound Marxist-Leninst analyses of the PLA for the international situation, the correctness of its warning that the superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union are heading the world towards a new general war, greater than the two previous ones.

The non stop aggravation of the international situation as a result of the intensification of the aggressive and hegemonistic policy of the USA and the Soviet Union proves once again the need to increase the opposition and struggle of the freedom loving peoples against the aggressive and warmongering plans of the superpowers and their blocs, against their war preparations.

The Albanian people, under the leadership of the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, vigilantly follows the situations and are on guard to defend socialism, freedom and independence of our beloved homeland.

ASLLANI, CAMI ATTEND ANNIVERSARY FUNCTIONS

AU071756 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, April 7 (ATA) -- The people of the District of Durres commemorated the 46th anniversary of the people's resistance against fascist aggression and the fall of the hero of the people, Mujo Ulqinaku. A commemorative meeting was organised near the monument of the hero. Present were the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, and other comrades.

The Palace of Culture in Tirana held the illustrated talk "The Resistance of Our People Against Fascist Aggression in the Agricultural Cooperatives".

In Labova a Madhe of the District of Gjirokastra, the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Albanian schools was celebrated. Attending the meeting organised on the occasion were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, Comrade Foto Cami and other comrades.

KHRISTOV REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE SUCCESSES

AU051612 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- Bulgarian MP's today gave high assessment to the promotion of the country's foreign economic contacts at a joint sitting of the parliamentary standing committees on foreign policy and on socioeconomic development.

The MP's heard a report from Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, who commented on the country's foreign economic contacts. He said that in 1984 the country's commercial exchange with foreign countries amounted to 24 billion 800 million leva, which is 8 percent up on the previous year. "This growth is one of the worlds highest", he emphasised. Over the first years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) trade has registered an overall growth rate of 8.8 percent, which is twice as much as the national income increase.

Mr Khristo Khristov stressed that in the conditions of worsened international economic situation, Bulgaria manages to realize a positive foreign trade balance in convertible currency, as a result of which her foreign debt is steadily on the decrease.

The minister of foreign trade dwelt on the promotion of contacts with the socialist, the developing and the advanced capitalist countries. It was emphasised that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will continue to be the principal trading partners (the commercial exchange with the U.S.S.R. alone exceeds 55 percent of the country's total foreign trade). Contacts are also expanding with the Third World countries. Mr Khristo Khristov pointed to the tendency of growing interest in Bulgaria on the part of a number of capitalist countries, despite the attempts of certain quarters in the West to impose restrictions on business contacts with her.

AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

AU091751 Sofia BTA in English 1143 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA) -- The third extended session of the General Assembly of the Agricultural Academy pointed out that in the almost three years which have elapsed since the foundation of the Agricultural Academy considerable work has been carried out for its establishment as an organisational and methodical centre of the agro-technical science, for the training of cadres and for the introduction of techno-scientific progress in agriculture and the food industry.

The report delivered before the session stressed that the scientific research and engineering and introduction activities in 1984 cover 59 complex programmes. In addition specialised subjects have been developed on the use of biotechnologies in agriculture and on the basic ecological requirements. It was noted that in the past year the state variety commission has endorsed 18 new varieties of field crops, 14 vegetable varieties, 4 fruit varieties and 2 varieties of table grapes. It was stressed that the wheat varieties with valuable economical and biological characteristics regionalized in the past four years now take up more than 95 per cent of the areas sown with this crop. A number of new machines have been developed and tested, including a combine for gathering tomatoes and an automotive machine for fruit gathering.

In the sphere of livestock breeding the work on perfecting of the old and on the creation of new breeds and hybrids of farm animals and poultry of high productivity continues successfully. The systems for prophlylaxis, diagnostication and vaccination of the farm animals as well as of their adequate feeding have been perfected.

Special attention is being paid to the improvement of the elements of the economic approach and its mechanism and of the scientific organisation of labour and management in the work teams, farms and the agro-industrial complexes. It was pointed out that 135 new items have been introduced in the food industry including childrens foods, canned foods, dairy, bread and sugar products, new brands of wine, etc.

The activities on the re-organisation of the higher agricultural education and the system for raising the qualification of the specialists were also reviewed. It was pointed out that 224 agroengineers and 335 zooengineers and veterinarians have graduated in 1984. 2,500 scientific workers and lecturers and more than 6,000 auxiliary cadres have been employed in the scientific servicing of the branch.

After the discussions on the report the General Assembly of the Agricultural Academy voted a resolution which outlines the future trends in the implementation of the tasks set by the February and March plenary sessions of the CC of the BCP and by the 2nd Congress of the Agro-Industrial Union (1985). The document provides for the setting up of programme-oriented work teams above all on the problems of genetic and cell engineering, biotechnologies, new systems of farming, management and formation of the yields, the development of the livestock breeding and the automation of production. Special attention is being paid to the research work on the preservation of the soil fertility and on the protection of the land from wind and water erosion. The experimental basis of the specialised institutions will be improved and pilotage installations on the basis of small enterprises will be set up. The scientific research work on the full introduction of the economic approach and the new work team organisation will be broadened and deepened.

## VELCHEV SPEAKS AT BALKAN COMMITTEE ANNIVERSARY

AU091833 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's Balkan policy is entirely and invariably aimed at durable understanding and cooperation, emphasised Mr Boris Velchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation, at the celebrations of the communist's 25th anniversary.

Particularly noteworthy, Mr Boris Velchev observed, are two Bulgarian proposals: that Bulgaria sign with the other Balkan countries agreements including a good-neighbor policy code, and Mr Todor Zhivkov's initiative on the convocation of a Balkan summit conference to proceed with practical steps towards the realisation of the idea on declaring the Balkans a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Dwelling on the 25 years activity of the committee, Mr Boris Belchev emphasised that it has always considered one of its tasks to work for the further success of Balkan understanding and cooperation for the achievement in a near future of a historic cause: A U-turn of the political situation in the Balkans from a "powder keg" of Europe in the not too distant past into a nuclear-free zone, a model of peaceful cooperation.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 9 April carries a report on the above event which adds that "greeting messages of sociopolitical and mass organizations, as well as affiliated committees from Romania, Greece, and Yugoslavia" were read at the meeting]

YORDANOV ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU032015 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The fortieth anniversary since Hungary's liberation from fascism was marked here today by a ceremonial meeting, which was addressed by Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

Hungary is a loyal ally to the native land of socialism, the U.S.S.R. She is a reliable member of the fraternal community of the real socialist countries. Socialist Hungary is a telling example of the viability of triumphant Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Mr Georgi Yordanov said.

For 40 years now mankind has been living in peace. Today peace finds its mainstay in the strength of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the speaker pointed out.

We are well aware that life is complicated and contradictory in this world of ours, that global peace is at stake. The NATO countries, and the U.S. in the first place, are persistently seeking military superiority through all types of weapons, conventional and nuclear, chemical and biological, sea-based and land-based, air-based and space-based, Mr Georgi Yordanov went on to say.

The lessons of history and of sound reason make imperative the pursuance of a policy of international detente and the prevention of outer space militarisation. Guided by this world-rescuing idea, the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist community countries urge that the position of strength policy, the policy of confrontation and nuclear rearmament, imposed by imperialism, give way to a constructive dialogue on complete and general disarmament, Mr Yordanov emphasised.

Observing that the peoples have every reason to expect a change for the better in international relations as a result of the Soviet-American talks recently opened in Geneva, Mr Georgi Yordanov said, "fully backed by the socialist community countries and by the progressive forces in the world, the U.S.S.R. seeks a wholly feasible objective at these negotiations: a tangible reduction, limitation, and eventually the complete elimination of nuclear weapons."

By their active part in the work of the C.M.E.A., Bulgaria and Hungary help enhance the cooperation among the socialist community countries and implement the programme adopted by the member countries at the 1984 high-level meeting in Moscow, Mr Georgi Yordanov stressed.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 3 April carries a shorter item on the festive meeting devoted to the Hungarian national holiday, but adds that the meeting was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Todor Bozhinov, and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by Gyula Dobay, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria. Comrade Georgi Yordanov, in his report, pointed out the decisive role of the Soviet Army and of our own country in the liberation of the Hungarian people from fascist oppression."]

## ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU091942 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf, I convey the most sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of Victory Day -- the glorious national day of our country.

The Bulgarian people have feelings of deep respect and affection, as well as admiration for the manly courage and heroism of the Ethiopian people, manifested in their selfless struggle waged against colonial oppressors and fascist aggression, for freedom and independence. In pursuing these glorious traditions, the friendly Ethiopian people, under the leadership of their vanguard, the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and despite the unspeakable difficulties and trials they are facing, are today defending their revolutionary achievements with manly courage against the aggressive attempts of their internal and external enemies. The Ethiopian people are firmly and indomitably following the chosen path of their country's socialist development.

In once more confirming our unrelenting solidarity with your just struggle, we are expressing the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and intensify in the future on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the sake of the cohesion and unity of all democratic and progressive forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and Zionism, and for peace, security, and social progress.

## FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

AU080841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] On 1 April, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received 'Abd al-Ibrahim Khayral-Din, the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Egypt to Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

'SPEED' OF U.S. REJECTION OF MORATORIUM VIEWED

LD092204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "The Hour of Truth"]

[Text] The U.S. rejection of the initiative contained in the PRAVDA interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, hardly surprised anyone. The rejection even contains some kind of perverse logic. After all, for a number of years all the diplomatic and military activities of Reagan's administration have been fully subordinated to the effort for gaining world supremacy, and his administration has so far rejected, or at least blocked, every initiative that could foil, or at least make more difficult, its bellicose preparations. The proposals of Comrade Gorbachev to declare a moratorium on the development, testing, and deployment of space weapons and to freeze strategic offensive weapons, as well as the state of European missile equipment, are the exact opposite of current U.S. policy.

If, however, the negative attitude of Washington was not very surprising, the speed with which the rejection was uttered was surprising or, at least puzzling: no traditional and notorious quibbles on the theme of how we will study, consider it, and so forth -- this time it was immediate and unequivocal. Two explanations may be offered: first of all, due to the very apparent constructiveness, advantages, and prospects of the new Soviet initiative which, moreover, has not a single weak point and which, at the same time, is palpably specific by virtue of the fact that the USSR itself unilaterally began to implement the proposal of the moratorium for a trial period, at least as far as Europe is concerned. Such a clear proposal requires only a clear choice. There was no getting around it: It was a choice between acceptance or rejection. The speedy rejection, however, has another reason. At a time when the United States is increasing pressure on its allies to accelerate the deployment of first-strike U.S. missiles on their territories and to financially contribute to its space arms race, the U.S. representatives could not afford the luxury of evoking the impression, by some sort of diplomatic maneuvers, that they are inclined toward moderation.

The new Soviet initiative declares to the Western World another significant hour of truth, the truth about who is, actually -- in words and actions -- in favor of disarmament and peace and who is only pretending; the truth about the fanatical blindness of the current U.S. Administration which, without thinking and totally irresponsibly, rejects one chance of peace after another and stubbornly continues along the path that can only result in general catastrophe -- an hour of truth so much more significant because the trial November deadline of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear missiles in Europe offers all in the West, whether politicians or rank-and-file citizens, a realistic possibility of deducing practical conclusions from discovering the truth.

UK'S HOWE ARRIVES AT CHNOUPEK'S INVITATION

LD101111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and his wife, arrived on an official visit to Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Foreign Minister Chnoupek and his wife and other officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were the ambassadors of both countries -- Miroslav Houstecky and Stephen Jeremy Barrett.

GORBACHEV PROPOSAL GOODWILL GESTURE TO U.S.

LD090008 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] A package of new Soviet proposals lies on the table in the White House. Will the value of this initiative be recognized in Washington? Some thoughts on this by Horst Kaeubler:

[Kaeubler] On the level of practical politics, something very concrete has occurred. Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed to the United States to freeze the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe from today, to freeze the production of nuclear weapons, and to stop research and development work on space weapons. As a gesture of goodwill, the Soviet Union says that it will not deploy medium-range missiles after today and will stop all countermeasures against the stationing of cruise and Pershing missiles. Would it not be justified, in the face of the political implications of such an offer, to expect that Washington would take such an offer very, very seriously in view of the threat facing it? Would this not be the time to call the National Security Council, the highest body to have the last say in American foreign policy, for a meeting to discuss the Gorbachev initiative? Would this not be the time to take up the very concrete measures proposed by Moscow to break through the vicious cycle of the arms race? What a sigh of relief would be breathed by the world.

But so far no such flicker of hope can be seen on the American horizon. The only thing to be heard from Santa Barbara, where the President is spending a long Easter on his ranch, is that the American arms plans should be continued as planned so the Soviet lead in missile armaments will not become permanent. The bishops of the Catholic and Methodist churches in the United States have decisively called for measures to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, measures which are not so different from Gorbachev's proposals. Prominent U.S. politicians such as Warnke, Kennan, Harriman, Fulbright, and McNamara, persons who for many years worked to restrict nuclear war doctrines, have made demands for securing peace that are more or less identical with the Soviet initiative.

In a few days, on 20 April, tens of thousands, perhaps even hundreds of thousands of Americans intend to demonstrate in a large peace march to Washington to demand from President Reagan a freeze on nuclear weapons, the renunciation of space weapons, and honest negotiations in Geneva. Would all these forces, made up of differing political camps, a few of which hold anticommunist views, take action in behalf of demands that would cause the United States to lose military advantage, giving the Soviet Union strategic advantage?

The development of the international situation has reached a stage, Mikhail Gorbachev said, where the question must be asked: Where do we go from here? The Soviet Union and the United States, who have an approximate balance of strategic arms, carry great responsibility for the way this development progresses. Confrontation is not an inborn defect in Soviet-American relations. Rather it is an anomaly, and the new Soviet initiative is an expression of the untiring effort to find practical ways to improve Soviet-American relations and thus secure peace. President Reagan has repeatedly claimed to be a President of peace. Might he not demonstrate this in a better way by responding to the new Soviet offer, rather than demanding 21 more MX missiles, 48 B-1 nuclear bombers, and $3.7 billion for space weapons in the forthcoming defense budget?

Senator Charles Mathias, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, called on President Reagan today to take any sign of flexibility on the Soviet side very seriously. The Soviet proposal has to be seen in a larger context, for at stake is a balance with reduced weapons systems. The Soviet offer is likely to occupy Washington for a long time to come, come what may.

## UK FOREIGN MINISTER HOWE HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

### Greeted by Fischer

LD081004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- Sir Geoffrey Howe, the minister of foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrived in the GDR on Monday morning for an official visit at the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, who warmly welcomed Howe, his wife, and those accompanying him at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

### Meets With Fischer

LD081958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- A first exchange of views between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Sir Geoffrey Howe, minister of foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, took place on 8 April in Berlin, followed by official talks on bilateral and international questions.

Oskar Fischer and Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the positive tendency in the development of bilateral relations, particularly in recent times. They agreed that opportunities exist which both countries can use still better to the benefit of the peoples of both states. Intensive political dialogue and developed bilateral relations are factors which promote peace and detente in the present situation. Oskar Fischer expressed the GDR's readiness to make its contribution to deepening bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The exchange of views further focused on problems of securing peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR considers it a primary task to continue the as yet longest period of peace in European history and to preserve the most valuable possession of mankind: peaceful life. In spite of the serious dangers, there is a real opportunity to bring about a turn for the better. The key issue of our time is how to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. If this is achieved, it will lead to greater trust and predictability in relations between states.

Dealing with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany and the liberation, Oskar Fischer said that as a consequence of World War II, the desire to do everything possible to prevent a new world conflagration is firmly anchored in the conscious of the people. No differences can be permitted to impede a dialogue toward this end.

Oskar Fischer and Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the resumption of the new, complex negotiations between the USSR and the United States on space and nuclear weapons, which offer new opportunities for a turn for the better in the long term. It was emphasized that positive results will have decisive political effects on a global scale as well as on the European Continent.

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, other leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry, and members of the British foreign minister's entourage participated in the talks, which took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

## Talks With Fischer Viewed

LD081746 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Sir Geofrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrived in our Republic at midday for an official visit. At the airport he has cordially welcomed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The official talks between the two politicians began this afternoon. Knut Hensler, our London correspondent who is in Berlin for this occasion, views the stances of the two sides:

[Hensler] Sir Geoffrey Howe is the first British foreign minister to pay a visit to our Republic. The talks between the politician from London and leading representatives from our country today and tomorrow here in Berlin without doubt mark an important stage in the relations between the GDR and Great Britain. The talks will focus on both bilateral and international questions.

Since the start of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1973, numerous contacts have been made in all fields. At foreign ministry level, for example, there have been regular consultations for years. Parliamentary delegations from the two countries have repeatedly held exchanges. Economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation has been systematically developed. In the field of culture, both sides are able to point to lively cooperation.

In short, the relations between the GDR and Great Britain are developing well and without problems. This is a view that can be heard over and again both in London and Berlin. When both sides now speak of building on this basis and intensifying the existing contacts and making use of new opportunities for cooperation, then this strengthened dialogue is likely not only to have a positive effect on bilateral relations, but also to have fruitful repercussions on the international climate. This is because the GDR is trying, and our country's many international activities demonstrate this, to cooperate in this tense and complex world situation with all states willing to put international developments back on a peaceful track. To secure peace, active and patient political dialogue to prevent a nuclear confrontation and to strengthen the elements of detente are basic concepts of our socialist foreign policy.

There are points of contact between the GDR and Great Britain on this question. In London, there has recently been increased talk that the East-West dialogue must be strengthened. The British Government, Foreign Secretary Howe said only recently, believes in the usefulness of such dialogue. It supports the promotion of contacts among the European nations. London's position, Sir Geoffrey continued, consists of trying to find ways to reduce tensions, and disarmament questions are an important part of the dialogue with the socialist countries.

These are priorities which have not always been given such prominence on the Thames and which are therefore being noticed in many places.

The British foreign secretary has also repeatedly spoken about space weapons on behalf of his government and clearly made it known that in London there are increasing doubts about the United States' star wars concept, doubts and concerns that are likely to be based on thorough considerations, also with a view to the further dialogue between East and West. This is a dialogue to which both the GDR and Great Britain want to give new impetus through the talks that began here in Berlin today.

## Howe Banquet Statements

LD081602 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] East Berlin 8 Apr (DPA) -- At the start of his visit to the GDR, the British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe has emphatically stressed the significance of contacts between people, the freedom of movement, and travel possibilities between East and West. One must work toward the day "when freedom of travel between East and West Europe, in both directions, becomes a matter of course," said Howe this evening in East Berlin at a banquet given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Howe, who began his talks with Fischer in the afternoon, referred to "certain steps" by the GDR last year "to enable more people to travel," which are of course welcome. It is extremely important that in addition to visits by ministers, "there are many more contacts between the ordinary citizens of our two states." In this respect, much remains to be done. Howe, who is the first British foreign minister to make an official visit to the GDR, stressed that Britons are free to apply for a visa to enter the GDR "whenever it pleases them." He added: "In our society, this is a fundamental right open to every individual."

Howe stressed in his after-dinner speech that, contrary to views evidently widespread in the countries of the Warsaw Pact, NATO is "exclusively a defensive alliance." In view of the Soviet-American negotiations on arms control in Geneva, he said he wants to "unambiguously represent" the aims of the members of NATO, whose obligation is to strive for peace and security at a low level of armaments and expenditure." Their aim is not to attain superiority, but rather to ensure balance. "We want agreements that are just for everyone, and that are subject to adequate verification so that all parties can be sure of their observance," he explained. The United States will negotiate in Geneva "with earnestness, patience, and the full support of its allies."

The British minister recalled the "common European heritage" and the "common European identity." Despite what divides people, they have "certain fundamental aims in common." In the efforts for security, peace in Europe, and extended trade relations nations can unite. For the attainment of these aims, mutually acceptable paths must be sought. The Governments of Great Britian and the GDR are obliged to conduct a policy of dialogue; however, political realities and different views cannot be ignored.

On Tuesday, Howe will first visit Potsdam and among other things view the Cercilienhof Castle in which the Potsdam conference of the three great victorious powers of World War II -- Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union -- met in the summer of 1945. In the afternoon, he will meet with state and party leader Erich Honecker. Following his talks in East Berlin; Howe will travel on Wednesday to Prague, and subsequently to Warsaw. At the beginning of the year he visited Romania and Bulgaria.

## Meets With Honecker

LD091542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday received Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the office of the State Council.

Erich Honecker and Sir Geoffrey Howe assessed the visit as an important step for the further conduct of political dialogue, which at the same time makes new impulses in bilateral relations possible. They agreed that progress in bilateral cooperation between the two countries also helps to a significant degree to improve the political climate in Europe and create trust in East-West relations.

In this connection, Erich Honecker and Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the new Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons. They expressed the conviction that the talks offer the chance to end the arms race on earth, prevent the militarization of space, and improve the situation in world politics. The parties to the talks emphasized the desire to do everything possible to promote honest dialogue on the resolution of the vital questions of humanity. Erich Honecker assessed the most recent Soviet proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as an example that also ought to encourage the other side to action.

Sir Geoffrey Howe stressed the need to remember the goal of the Geneva talks as expressed in the communique on the talks conducted between A. Gromyko and G. Shultz in Geneva in January.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the tense and complicated world situation continues to give cause for concern. Regardless of different opinions on international issues, there is agreement that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states of different social orders in the atomic age. The preservation and protection of peace, especially the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, are therefore the decisive vital questions of humanity, the solution of which the GDR supports.

In this connection, Erich Honecker pointed to the creation and work of the anti-Hitler coalition, which conveys topical lessons for today's fight for the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to prevent a nuclear inferno. Sir Geoffrey spoke in favor of reducing tension in the world and improving East-West relations. The important matter of his visit to the GDR is to continue the contacts and talks intensified in recent times, between leading representatives of the two states in the interest of mutually advantageous cooperation.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council, took part in the talks, which took place in a businesslike, open atmosphere. Also present were Dr Gerhard Lindner, GDR ambassador to Great Britain, and Timothy John Everard, British ambassador to the GDR.

Erich Honecker asked the guest to convey his best greetings and wishes to Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

## Meets With Mittag

LD091632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, on 9 April received Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for a talk.

In the course of the exchange of views, both parties to the talk expressed the desire to deepen and expand economic relations between the GDR and Great Britain.

Both sides assessed the increase in trade and the development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage as an active contribution to the reduction of tensions in Europe and to realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's position that because of the worsening international situation, continuity in economic relations between states of different social orders as a stabilizing factor is especially important.

State Secretary Dr. Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Timothy J. Everard, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, took part in the talk.

## Meets With Stoph

LD091715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- On 9 April Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers, received Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Willi Stoph expressed the conviction that the talks will encourage the further organization of bilateral relations. The most recent past has proved that results that would benefit both sides are possible. The GDR's stable development in the political, economic, and social areas, as well as its ambitious goals, offer additional possibilities for the continuous expansion of cooperation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe stated that Great Britain, regardless of its and the GDR's different social systems, sees possibilities for the positive development of relations between the two countries, especially in the economic and trade areas.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers described the preservation of peace, particularly the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, as the decisive vital question of humanity. The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitlerite fascism and of the liberation is an exhortation to undertake even greater efforts to protect the world against an atomic inferno.

The GDR supports the most recent Soviet peace initiative made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which represents a great chance for all peoples. In the future, too, the GDR, like all states of the socialist community, is ready to constructively check every proposal and idea that could lead to greater security and fewer weapons. At present there is nothing more important than ending the arms race on earth and not allowing it in space at all.

Willi Stoph and Sir Geoffrey Howe agreed that in the interests of the protection of peace and of deepening cooperation between the two countries, it is important to use the available opportunities and possibilities even more resolutely.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talk. Present were Dr. Gerhard Lindner, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Timothy John Everard, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the GDR.

## Howe Press Conference

LD092123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- At an international press conference in Berlin today, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe described his talks with Erich Honecker and other leading GDR public figures as very useful and very appropriate. He said he was particularly thankful to his hosts for their contribution to the friendly and business-like atmosphere in which these meetings took place.

Addressing the journalists, the minister added in his introductory statement: "You will not be surprised to hear that East-West relations, and in particular, the prospects for arms control negotiations, played a large role. Neither will you be surprised to learn that despite our joint interest in a successful outcome of the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva, our views on security and how it can best be safeguarded did not always conform."

The GDR and Great Britain now have a clearer idea of each other's positions, and the scope of misunderstanding has lessened.

Sir Geoffrey Howe then said that he had stated in the talks that the Western side was serious about reaching security for all at a lower level of weapons. "This should occur through the conclusion of agreements that offer both sides equal conditions and are also verifiable, whereby the arms race on earth will decrease and an arms race in space will be prevented."

In connection with the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, the minister mentioned the importance of human rights and expressed the view that a significant part of this is freedom of travel.

During his meetings in the GDR, comprehensive and detailed talks were held on bilateral relations. There has been agreement that these must be intensified. "Much time was devoted to the prospects for trade between our two countries."

Howe referred to the competitiveness of British firms and expressed the hope that substantial contracts would soon come about.

Foreign Secretary Howe announced that he has invited GDR Foreign Minister Fischer to visit Great Britain. Howe expressed pleasure that the invitation had been accepted.

Responding to questions from journalists, the foreign secretary said the visit had fulfilled his expectations. The trip had served the purpose of contributing to mutual understanding and thus strengthening relations between the two countries. Apart from improving trade relations between the two states and their great industrial economic systems, it had been his aim to discuss important problems in East-West relations, particularly in relation to arms control. A final purpose of his visit had been to discuss humanitarian questions with one another as Europeans.

## DPA Views Visit

LD091729 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 9 Apr (D_A) -- In his talks with the GDR leadership, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has emphasized the importance of human rights and respect for human rights in Eastern Europe in the improvement of East-West relations.

Speaking to journalists, Howe said at the British Embassy in East Berlin this afternoon that an important aspect in this respect is the freedom of travel in both directions. He left no doubt about this in his talks with state and party leader Erich Honecker, Prime Minister Willi Stoph, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. He also brought up a number of individual humanitarian cases, which he did not want to discuss in public.

Howe, who is the first British Foreign Secretary to officially visit the GDR, described the partition of Europe as an "unnatural state." A reminder of this cannot be issued often enough, and he used the opportunity to make this point very clear. He referred back to his speech from the previous evening during a dinner given by Fischer to which he described the Final Act of the 1975 European security conference as a "trumpet call" that "could make all walls and barriers that still divide our nations fall." In response to a question asking whether this phrase also referred to the Berlin Wall, Howe said that he had left his interlocutors in no doubt about his position on problems concerning the division of Europe.

Howe described his GDR visit as part of the effort for better East-West relations, but without harboring any illusions. The British foreign secretary recalled his visits to the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states. He will travel to Prague from East Berlin on 10 April and from there to Warsaw.

In his talks, which were described by Howe as useful and valuable, East-West relations, and in particular questions of arms control, including the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, played a major role. There were differences of opinion about questions of security. On the announcement of the Soviet moratorium for medium-range missiles by party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the British foreign secretary referred the press to the existing imbalance.

Concerning bilateral relations between Great Britain and the GDR, Howe said these are to be intensified. Reciprocal trade was also discussed in detail in the talks. Howe also invited Fischer to visit Great Britain.

Seen Off by Fischer

LD100850 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, ended his 3-day official visit to the GDR this morning. At the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, he, his wife, and those accompanying him were warmly seen off by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Before the special aircraft took off for Prague, Sir Geoffrey Howe thanked Oskar Fischer for the hospitality shown him and the people accompanying him.

## CUBAN CP'S RAUL CASTRO MEETS WITH LEADERS

Welcomed by Krenz

LD060926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0801 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, arrived in the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers.

He is accompanied by Espin Guillios, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Federation of Cuban Women.

The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin Ostbahnhof by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

## Meets With Krenz

LD081450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin 8 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, received Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee second secretary and first vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, on Monday for a friendly talk. The guest conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, which Erich Honecker warmly returned.

Erich Honecker praised the high level of relations of solid friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and Cuba, which are developing continuously in all directions on the solid foundation of the May 1980 friendship treaty. The trusting, fraternal militant alliance between the SED and Cuban Communist Party is being constantly deepened and strengthened. He assured the Cuban people of the GDR people's unshakable friendship and solidarity.

Erich Honecker informed his guest of the numerous activities and high productive achievements of GDR workers for the worthy preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation from Nazi tyranny.

Raul Castro reported on the significant results in the construction of the socialist foundations in Cuba and the workers' great efforts on the path toward the third Cuban Communist Party Congress. At the same time, the Cuban people will continue to maintain a high state of defensive readiness to protect their revolutionary achivements. He expressed the Cuban Communist Party and Government's high regard for the SED and GDR Government's constructive policy and tireless efforts in the interests of the forming a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno.

In reference to the current complicated and tense international situation, both politicians stressed their states' firm resolve -- alongside the USSR and the other socialist countries, together with all peace-loving forces -- to struggle more firmly to strengthen peace, end the arms race, and change towards constructive, mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems.

They agreed that the Soviet Union's new initiative in this direction, as expressed in the PRAVDA interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, represents a great opportunity for all peoples. The USSR has again convincingly demonstrated its goodwill by putting a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending the realization of other countermeasures in Europe. It is now up to the United States to follow this example and stop deploying its medium-range missiles in Europe. Peace will be especially strengthened if the Soviet Union's new proposals, as expressed in Mikhail Gorbachev's interview, are agreed to.

Erich Honecker and Raul Castro stated that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons are of great importance.

They fully support the Soviet Union's constructive efforts.

The partners in the talks condemned the U.S. policy of intervention in the Central American and Caribbean areas, especially towards Cuba and Nicaragua. They said this policy is contrary to international law and demanded its immediate and complete cessation. They affirmed their active support for international efforts, including the activity of the Contadora states, to bring about a just political solution to the Central American problem, and their firm solidarity with the Sandinist popular revolution in the process of national and democratic renewal.

They decisively condemned the South African racist regime's crimes against the black population and other opponents of apartheid, as well as the state terrorism directed against Angola and Mozambique, and demanded strict fulfillment of the UN Security Council's binding resolution.

The talk, in which Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee participated, took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and close solidarity.

## Honecker Addresses Banquet

LD081833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- At the banquet in honor of Raul Castro, Erich Honecker made the following speech:

Allow me to warmly welcome you once again -- friends and militant comrades from Cuba, a country which is so dear to us and fraternally linked with us -- to the first German workers and peasants state. It is a particular pleasure for me and for our comrades to meet with you. I recall with deep feeling my visits to your beautiful country, the meetings with Comrade Fidel Castro and with the people of Cuba.

We fully share the evaluation of Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], at the 10th PCC Central Committee Plenum, that with the third party congress, Cuba will enter a new stage in its construction of socialism. We are deeply convinced that with this, new and even greater opportunities for cooperation between our two parties and states will also open up.

For the people of the GDR, Cuba is the island of freedom, the beacon of socialism on the American continent. It has our firm solidarity.

Because of the persisting efforts of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies to gain military superiority, the situation in the world remains tense. All the more highly do we assess the most recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set out in his interview for PRAVDA. This is a renewed message from Moscow that the danger of a nuclear war, which would devastate everything, must be averted, that general security must be strengthened, and a stable peace ensured.

It is becoming convincingly clear how seriously the Soviet Union is struggling in the interests of humanity not to start an arms race in space, to end it on earth, and to move toward a radical reduction of nuclear arms with the ultimate objective of completely liquidating them.

It is to be hoped that the new proposals made by the Soviet Union will find everywhere a constructive echo beneficial to the interests of the strengthening of peace. On behalf of the GDR, I would like to declare our complete agreement and support.

It is of great significance that the USSR has instituted a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and has suspended other countermeasures in Europe. Thus an example of goodwill is being given. It is hoped that the United States will not shut itself off from this and that it will stop deploying medium-range missiles in Europe.

We support the proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev that for the whole period of the negotiations the USSR and the United States should introduce a moratorium on the creation of offensive space weapons, including research and development work, their testing and deployment, as well as freezing their strategic offensive weapons. At the same time, the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and, in line with this, the extension of our countermeasures should be stopped.

We regard the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons as extraordinarily important. They can have a positive effect on international relations.

As a firm constituent part of the socialist community of states, the GDR wants to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear inferno and bring the policy of peaceful coexistence to victory. We will also continue to make our contribution to the solution of international problems by continuing our policy for creating a worldwide coalition of reason and realism and for conducting political dialogue with all those forces interested in peace. Peace, peace, and peace again -- that is the state doctrine of the GDR.

In this sense, we will also mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi tyranny. The lessons of World War II forcefully point to the need and the opportunity for a broad antiwar front against the forces supporting confrontation and the arms buildup.

Our people are following with deep concern the serious situation in Central America, especially the agressive policy of the U.S. Administration against brave Nicaragua. Together with all other democratic forces of the world, we demand an immediate end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua and a peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America in the interests of the peoples of the region.

The GDR, which has great respect for the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle for a happy life, will continue its activity solidarity with Sandin'a people in the future. In this connection, we have often said that we consider efforts of the Contadora states an important contribution to the practical resolution of the existing problems.

Today we are witnessing significant changes on the Latin American continent. We are pleased with the successes of the democratic forces in a number of Latin American states, and the significance of this reaches far beyond the borders of countries, indeed, across the American continent.

At the same time, we share the uneasiness over the enormous indebtedness of Latin American and other developing countries, the causes and effects of which Fidel Castro comprehensively analyzed in his interview for the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. We agree with the conclusion that there can be a solution to the pressing problems of these countries only when radical measures are taken in the sphere of disarmament. The GDR is ready to make a specific contribution in this connection.

Our two countries are linked by multifaceted bilateral and multilateral agreements. The resolutions resulting from the economic consultations of the CEMA summit of June 1984 have given us fresh impetus in this cooperation. We are thus facing the demands of the present. This is reflected by the coordination of our economic plans from 1986 to 1990.

We attach great significance in particular to the development of multifaceted cooperation with the USSR on the basis of the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation up to the year 2000. This development strengthens the continuation of our proven line of political and economic development.

At the Ninth SED Central Committee Plenum, our party was able to draw up a positive balance sheet in realizing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. This development continued in the first quarter of 1985. This was possible because of the excellent achievements of our workers in socialist competition in honor of the 11th SED Congress.

In worthy preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, and despite extreme weather conditions, national income rose 4 percent. The plan targets in industry, construction, and agriculture have all been fulfilled. By the end of March, 49,125 houses were built either as new or modernized homes. Thus, in the first quarter, living conditions improved for an additional 147,000 citizens.

In all of this one finds expression of the proven course of our party's unified economic and social policy. The results stress that our people are guided by the principle that "The stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace."

With joy and satisfaction we can say that the relations between our two parties and states are continuing to develop comprehensively. On the solid basis of the friendship treaty concluded in May 1980, we will also continue in the future to successfully move forward together.

## Castro Toast at Banquet

LD081926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] 8 Apr (ADN) -- Turning to Erich Honecker and the other representatives of the GDR party and state leadership, Raul Castro proposed the following toast at the banquet:

"Above all, I should like to fulfill with great satisfaction the commission that our party and state leadership and Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee, personally gave us, and convey to Comrade Erich Honecker, and through him to the leadership of the SED, the Government, and the people of the GDR, hearty and friendly greetings.

"I give deepest thanks for Comrade Honecker's warm words of friendship for our country and our people as well as for our delegation. We fully share his assessment of the development of fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba. These relations, which were established almost a quarter of a century ago and have been consolidated since then, have today reached their highest level. This finds expression in our economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation, whose content is being enriched daily and whose scale is constantly increasing. We can also say this in reference to our great agreement in and assessment of the main problems of the international situation, as was also expressed in our talks today.

"Our two countries may be geographically distant, but they are united by their common ideology, common social order, and common goals. They are also fraternally linked by their internationalist stance and by the advance position that we occupy on the American continent and that you occupy in Europe on the borders of socialism. In these particularly difficult conditions and in this climate of tension, which was created by the criminal policy of the United States and its closest allies, we rate highly the firm principled peace policy to which the GDR adheres, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

"Yes, as we have already said in the press statement, we stress that the new Soviet initiative put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev offers a great opportunity for all peoples. It is new and convincing proof of the USSR's goodwill because it announces a moratorium on deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles. These measures would be a great contribution to world peace.

"The policy pursued by the United States, which is directed against changes that are necessary and unavoidable because of political, economic, and social circumstances on the continent, and above all its attempts to crush the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, have created a complicated source of tension in our region. Cuba is adhering without change to its stand of seeking peaceful solutions to international conflicts, including the situation in Central America.

"This year we are marking a date of worldwide significance, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which was above all a victory of socialism. Despite imperialist and revanchist attempts to turn back the wheel of history, the validity and firmness of the ideas of socialism are an indisputable fact, proof of the powerful development of the GDR, as we have again been able to ascertain during our short visit. "Allow me to thank you, your people, and your party for the solidarity which you have always shown the Cuban revolution. I assure you that we will continue to defend the ideas of socialism on the American continent."

### Seen Off by Krenz

LD090916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, ended his visit to the GDR on Tuesday and has started his homeward journey. At the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport, Raul Castro and Vilma Espin, candidate member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and chairperson of the Federation of Cuban Women, were warmly seen off by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

## NICARAGUAN JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS LEADERS

### Received by Krenz

AU281000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 26 March Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a Ministry of Justice delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Minister Ernesto Castillo Martinez. The Nicaraguan guest conveyed fraternal greetings from President Daniel Ortega to Erich Honecker. Egon Krenz cordially reciprocated on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

### Meets With Stoph

LD300049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph has affirmed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, who are resolutely resisting the aggressive actions of the United States and defending their national independence and sovereignty.

During a talk with the Nicaraguan justice minister, Dr Ernesto Castillo Martinez, in Berlin on Thursday, Willi Stoph spoke about the GDR's support for the peoples fighting for peace and progress.

Dr Castillo expressed the unbending will of his people to repulse all enemy attacks. Nicaragua wants peace. In this spirit, his government has peaceful answers to all the questions affecting the region. For that reason, Nicaragua fully supports the efforts of the Contadora Group for a political solution to the conflicts in Central America. In the interest of securing peace, Nicaragua is prepared to resume the interrupted negotiations in order to continue a dialogue with the United States.

FISCHER MEETS WITH CUNHAL, LEAVES PORTUGAL 4 APR

LD042327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Apr (ADN) -- During his official visit to the Portuguese Republic, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Foreign Minister, Thursday morning met with the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], Alvaro Cunhal. In the course of the cordial meeting, Oskar Fischer conveyed the fraternal greetings of General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, which were received with thanks by Alvaro Cunhal and reciprocated with great warmth.

Oskar Fischer and Alvaro Cunhal paid tribute to the close fruitful relations developing between the SED and PCP in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They informed one another about their parties' struggle to secure a peaceful and social future for their peoples. Oskar Fischer outlined to the secretary general of the PCP the GDR's contribution to strengthening peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. He pointed out that his official visit to Portugal forms part of the various efforts by all forces of goodwill to promote a broad coalition of reason and realism.

Alvaro Cunhal expressed the conviction that the state relations between Portugal and the GDR can be developed rapidly to the benefit of both peoples. This would help even more closely bring together the network of peaceful interstate contacts, which is so worthwhile for Europe.

At the start of the meeting, Oskar Fischer presented a book of pictures of Alvaro Cunhal's recent visit to the GDR.

Following the meeting, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer set off on his flight home from Lisbon's Portela Airport. He was seen off by Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, members of the diplomatic corps, and other personalities. Also present were the GDR and Portuguese ambassadors, Siegfried Kaempf and Coelho Lopes.

ARTICLES BY OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY PUBLISHED

Istvan Sarlos

AU051815 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Hungarian National Assembly chairman: "Historic Anniversary"; specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO]

[Text] History teaches us that a people who wish to live in freedom cannot forever be kept under domination, under colonial or semicolonial oppression. Nevertheless, the aggressors have not learned from the past. In the 20th century they tried twice to impose their power with the force of arms, not only upon neighboring peoples, but upon states farther away. The results are well-known: The aggressors suffered defeat. As if what the world witnessed during World War I was not enough, many people promptly forgot that war is not a means of settling international or domestic problems. At the same time, the aggressors did not consider the fact that with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 a new social system had been created. They merely saw and understood the fact that the people's government system that had been victorious was something different from their own social system and they thought that sooner or later they would be able -- by means of blockades, terror, or war, or through isolation -- to destroy it. They could not understand that, for the first time in history, a million-strong people could identify themselves with the goals and programs of their own government. They could not understand that when a people have something to fight for, something worth protecting -- they are capable of defending their freedom and rights. The aggressors could not understand the fact, either, that an individual people cannot be isolated from the great family of peoples; if in some place a noble idea is implemented in reality, it will win supporters and friends all over the world.

This was also confirmed by the events of World War II. The Hitlerites declared war on the whole world because from their position of being "the master race" they wished to implement their evil idea of world domination. Fortunately for mankind, nothing came out of this plan. The initial successes of the fascists subsided after Nazi Germany attacked the USSR. After the battle of Stalingrad, a new situation emerged, from which it appeared that defeat -- the fate of all aggressors -- was awaiting the Nazis. Today, four decades after that era, everyone is aware of the fact that the USSR played the decisive role in the victory. The allies of the USSR -- the United States, Great Britain, and France -- also played a considerable role. However, when we are enumerating those who contributed to the victory we should not forget the heroic deeds of the best sons and daughters of the peoples in the occupied countries, who under most difficult conditions and with their lives in constant danger, remained loyal to their human nature and to freedom throughout the whole duration of the war and fought against the invaders with their last drop of strength.

Spring 1945 brought freedom to Europe. Peace came, thanks to the common struggle and thanks to the victory of our peoples. We all made great sacrifices and that is why we are obliged, regardless of our differences of opinion, to once more preserve and defend the achievements of victory. No people should forget that the Soviet people bore the burden of the most difficult part of the struggle against fascism and this was a struggle not only for their own defense but for the defense of all Europe, to save the world.

Our motherland, Hungary, welcomed its freedom 40 years ago. Hungary achieved its freedom and independence, and today these are irrevocable and ever-lasting assets of our

country. Our liberation was achieved under the banner of internationalism. The antifascist struggle on our territory was crowned with success, thanks to the liberation campaign of the Soviet Army, which was joined by the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, and Romanian armies. This international struggle will remain as an example for our people also in future centuries -- as an example of the fact that we must always fight side by side with loyal allies for the sake of a noble and just cause.

In our liberated, socialist Hungary the name "ally" is often used. This is fully understandable, since the fraternal hands outstretched to us do not recognize any borders, they are multiplying our strength, and they represent an irreplaceable moral support. We need this fraternal assistance today, as well as in the future; the alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and our identical stands are of exceptional importance to us. The successes achieved by the socialist community are real; they are successes achieved not only within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, but are also successes important for us and the whole world.

I would like to stress in particular the friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, from which in 1945 our freedom emerged and which opened our path to peaceful development, strengthened our independence, and helped us accelerate our country's development along the path of socialism.

The Bulgarian people are well aware of the fact that Hungarian-Bulgarian friendship is a tradition with historical roots. Both Bulgarians and Hungarians have frequently fought against the same enemies; they have also supported each other and mutually acquainted each other with their cultures. Following the liberation, these relations have been constantly developing and we do not differ on any issue -- small or great. Our common goal is to correctly understand everything the other country is doing and to acquire each other's useful experience.

Our country's revival following the liberation, as well as the construction of socialism in Hungary, would have been unfeasible without the cooperation with our allies. The revolutionary movement is defending the people's interests, and also the interests of those who are not directly participating in this movement. The revolution has always relied on the assistance of the broad people's masses. The overwhelming majority of nonparty people are actively participating in the construction of society. Although not communists, they are all aware of the fact that this is the correct way to bring our people and country prosperity. The explanatory work and understanding with which these activities are welcomed in our country made it possible to forge the alliance between party members and nonparty people in our country, which is still constantly strengthening today.

I would not like, in the days following the 13th MSZMP Congress, to describe again our problems and successes of the last 40 years following the liberation of our country. Our achievements do not greatly differ from the achievements of the other fraternal countries. Naturally, there are certain peculiarities, which will also exist in the future and which mainly refer to what order each fraternal country follows in resolving its urgent tasks and what kind of methods it selects for their solution. This in turn gives us the opportunity and obliges us to study the life of the others and apply their useful experience to our own conditions.

Hungary is a socialist state. Conditions exist in our country that permit us to perfect socialist production, management, and our scientific and cultural life. If we want to be victorious under the present circumstances of the economic race and ideological struggle against capitalism, the struggle between two different approaches to social life and moral values, our party and state must strive to consolidate all our positions to an equal extent; we must become even stronger in all those fields

where we are ahead of the capitalist countries; and we must liquidate and eliminate backwardness wherever it exists to a lesser or greater extent.

This understanding was adopted in discussing and adopting the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. The requirements of the congress are closely interrelated. It is only possible to increase the people's prosperity if we produce and supply the population with ever better goods. This, in turn, cannot be done unless our work in all spheres of life is not better organized and more efficient. For this purpose it is necessary to expand the scientific-technical revolution on an even larger scale and to modernize our production. It is obvious that we must achieve as many successes as possible in industry and agriculture, as well as in the scientific sector, to enable us to increase the assets of our people and the resources allocated for social needs.

Higher production and better quality cannot be ensured on the basis of the raw materials and energy resources we possess. It is therefore necessary to seek new markets and, in exchange for exports, to ensure for our economy resources that are in short supply.

Both East and West need to develop their mutual relations. We have never asked and shall never ask for gifts. This is the reason for our prestige throughout the world. We are fulfilling the obligations and commitments we have assumed. Our unshakable alliance with the fraternal socialist countries is a strong support for us. We will be good partners for all those who consider us an equal country and treat us accordingly.

Our people understand and fully approve the foreign and domestic policy of the MSZMP. The Hungarian working people are working efficiently and conscientiously. In all fields -- from leadership to executive work -- there are two requirements that must be observed: to work according to high quality standards and to achieve great results. We will continue to work, as of today -- following the congress and following our great anniversary, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism -- to attain these two goals.

Matyas Szuros

AU062131 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary: "Four Decades of People's Hungary"]

[Text] On 4 April the Hungarian people, and with them also their allies and friends, mark an event of historic importance: on 4 April 4 decades ago the Red Army liberated Hungary from the domination of Hitlerite fascists and their domestic lackeys. That day symbolizes the beginning of our freedom, independence, and new statehood, the origin of the fundamental conditions of our socialist development. Therefore, 4 April is rightly considered our greatest national holiday.

The anniversary inviting the assessment of our path following the liberation coincided this year with the 13th MSZMP Congress. The preparations for the holiday and congress made it possible to assess the historical changes together with the results and worries of the past 5 years. Bearing in mind the most fundamental lessons of our development, we determined the tasks of the coming period.

After 4 April 1945, for the first time in the millenium of our existence, favorable international and domestic conditions were created for our people to take their fate into their own hands. Our development was helped by the political and economic assistance of the USSR as well as by the circumstance that in our neighborhood several

countries had embarked upon the path of people's democratic changes. The choice of the identical path of social development contributed to the relations between our countries and nations becoming closer.

Communists and other proponents of democracy and progress in Hungary made use of the favorable circumstances created by the liberation. Realization of the land reform and the creation of socialist ownership relations in industry, trade, and finance constituted the defeat of the political and economic power of the old ruling classes, and the power of the people was strengthened. Our people enthusiastically set about rebuilding our country, which was almost totally destroyed by the war, and eliminating the economic, social, and cultural backwardness. The results of the past 4 decades also attest to the fact that socialist relations release an immense amount of creative force. Thanks to that, our country today has medium-developed industry, some branches of which have reached world standards, and a developed modern agriculture capable of supplying the needs of the population and, to no small extent, a surplus for export.

In Hungary, where education formerly used to be the privilege of only a small stratum of society, today almost all children finish a basic 8-year education and 90 percent of our young people have a secondary school education. Five times more people than before the liberation now receive a university-level education. Socialist culture, which preserves century-old traditions of our national culture and which also includes values of world culture, is accessible to all.

That 40 years of our development, successful as it was, was also accompanied by failures. Our development was made difficult by the strained international relations during the "cold war." The countries' backwardness, a legacy of the past, could be seen not only in the economy but also in other spheres of social relations. For example, compared with the CSSR and other countries, in our country -- in view of the specific circumstances of historical development -- neither traditions nor institutions of bourgeois democracy were created. That, without doubt, made difficult the creation of a higher degree of democracy -- socialist democracy, and the broadening of the enlightened civic thinking that is essential to it. Our own errors were one of the causes of our difficulties. We did not have our own experience in building socialism, and the consequence of this was the mechanical adoption of solutions that originated in different contexts, circumstances, and conditions. Domestic conditions were not taken into consideration and thus it was possible for dogmatic and sectarian errors, revisionist deformations, and the appearance of the indigenous and foreign class enemy in the fall of 1956 to lead to the tragic counterrevolutionary events that greatly endangered people's power.

The MSZMP has learned a lesson from its errors. It proceeds from the fact that socialist society can be successfully built only in the interest of the people and with their active participation. The generally valid laws of socialism can really be applied only when one takes special national characteristics, the concrete situation, and carefully considered methods into consideration. For almost 3 decades, our party has pursued a policy that has gained the trust and support of the people. The rapid consolidation following the bloody days of the counterrevolution and the straightforward development of the following 28 years were made possible by our party's return to the Leninist style of work, which does not regard the masses simply as an instrument of politics, but whose main objective is their advancement and prosperity. The mainstay principle of our work is the fact that the party's leading role does not mean rule but service. We regard the constantly renewing socialist national unity to be the greatest achievement. Our people regard the building of socialism as their own program.

In view of the increasing provocations by capitalism, the Leninist idea that socialism can have the greatest impact on the world through its economic results appear to us to be more topical than ever today. The successes of our construction work are not

only the foundation of our social progress, but also the prerequisite for taking upon ourselves the commensurate part of the coordinated defense endeavor of the socialist community to preserve military parity that guarantees peace in the world. There is no doubt that socialism is also attractive for other countries, particularly if it is capable of providing the builders of new society with more material wealth.

Our party therefore pays exceptional attention to the economy. We were not guided by some sort of short-term pragmatism, but by responsibility for the cause of socialism, when we carried out the reform of our system of managing the national economy in 1968, when -- while preserving the key tasks of central planning -- we increased the independence, incentives, and responsibility of economic units. We have never regarded our economic policy and the system of management to be given once and for all and concluded. We are perfecting it, taking the changing conditions and new tasks of construction work into consideration. The recently introduced forms of small-scale entrepreneurship -- making use of personal initiative -- serve to increase the flexibility of our economy, the standard of services and to ensure to the greatest possible degree harmony between individual, group, and all-societal interests. In essence from the same motives, we support private plots within socialist large-scale agricultural production. Experience has confirmed the correctness of that step.

The decisive condition for our further economic and social progress is the development of socialist democracy and an even greater participation of masses in the decisionmaking process. That has led us to reform our election system: In the elections to the legislative bodies this summer, at least two candidates must be mandatorily nominated in every electoral district. An important step on the path of the further development of intraenterprise democracy is that as of this year -- with the exception of several important enterprises providing services and supplying the population -- selection by competition or election will decide the filling of directorial posts, and at the same time we are enhancing the role of enterprise councils consisting of employees of the enterprise, its management, and party and social organizations.

These main directions of the development of the economic and social life were recently confirmed by the 13th congress of our party. The highest forum of Hungarian communists approved a program that regards the acceleration of our economic growth with the help of maximum mobilization of material and spiritual resources, the strengthening of the socialist features of our society, and the further development of socialist democracy as the most important objectives.

In the future, our economic policy will concentrate on continuing the course of intensive development and thus ensuring the systematic perfection of the structure of our national economy, the competitiveness of our products on world markets, and thus also the further improvement of our working people's living conditions. We rely on our people's regarding the realization of this program as a nationwide task and supporting it with selfless, disciplined, and effective work.

In view of its geographical position, size, and economic conditions, Hungary has always been greatly influenced by the processes of the development of world politics and the world economy. As for every nation, averting the threat of world war is of vital interest for us. At the same time, we are eminently interested in relations among states with different social systems proliferating on the basis of mutual advantage and in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. On these realities -- in addition to our own efforts -- greatly depends the successful fulfillment of the current tasks of socialist construction and the achievement of goals determined at the 13th congress of our party.

From the viewpoint of the realization of our plans of economic and social construction, the current world situation is not favorable. The attempts by the extremist circles of

imperialism to upset the military equilibrium has aggravated confrontation and deepened the state of mutual danger and mistrust. These endeavors could lead to an acceleration and expansion of the arms race that could have unforeseeable consequences. The overt aggression against the progressive forces of the developing world not only prevents a just solution of protracted local crises, but also elicits new conflicts threatening international security.

We are convinced that the vicious circles of the feverish arms buildup and growing mistrust can and must be broken. Contentious international issues must be resolved by political means, through negotiations. We support the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at guaranteeing military parity on the lowest possible level. We regard an agreement in this spirit resulting from the Soviet-American negotiations that have begun in Geneva as particularly important.

As a member of the Warsaw Pact organization, our country plays its part in the common defense effort, participates in working out initiatives aimed at limiting the arms buildup and at strengthening trust, and presses for their adoption at international forums as well as within the framework of bilateral relations.

To create an appropriate atmosphere for pragmatic negotiations, it is necessary that regular relations and a dialogue exist between member-states of the two military groupings and, in a broader sense of the term, states with different social systems confronting one another. This would enable the explanation of standpoints and a more thorough knowledge of their motives. The Hungarian People's Republic, like the other European socialist countries, actively presses for maintaining this process in the interest of creating a counterweight to the attempts to unleash "cold war." Hungary's foreign policy, in coordination with its allies and friends, strives with its modest means for the confrontation between East and West to be replaced by relations of partnership.

The life of our people, who are building socialism, is inseparable from the successful path of the fraternal nations taking the same path of social development. Our primary interest is that our allies resolve the topical tasks of construction work as successfully as possible. We regard it as necessary -- by expanding bilateral and multilateral relations, deepening socialist integration within the CEMA framework, perfecting the forms and methods of cooperation -- to even more effectively contribute to achieving social goals and to accelerating the development of the individual socialist countries.

Particularly important for us is having our relations with the CSSR -- our neighbor and ally -- characterized by international solidarity and mutual understanding and based on identical principles and goals. Our political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and tourist relations are systematically expanding. We are, however, convinced that there still is untapped potential as regards the expansion of cooperation. Exposing it, systematically searching for it, and applying new forms and methods of cooperation is in our common interest.

The nations of Hungary and Czechoslovakia have been living as neighbors for centuries. Despite being incited against each other by their former ruling classes, they often used to help each other, and they live as good friends today. It is the consequence of historical development that citizens of Slovak nationality also live in Hungary today, and those of Hungarian nationality in Czechoslovakia. Based on the foundation of cooperation and friendship and the principles of internationalism, the existence of these nationalities is a factor that contributes to the enrichment of our mutual relations, to a better mutual understanding and knowledge of one another. This fact is evidence that relationships with national minorities can be regarded as one of the yardsticks of internationalism.

In the past 4 decades, the Hungarian people -- under the leadership of our party -- have created a true home in a free and independent socialist fatherland. But even so we are only at the beginning of a long journey. We strive to observe the progressive traditions of our historical past, and, by safeguarding the achieved results, to develop further socialist accomplishments and ensure the further material and spiritual development of our working people. We are doing this in the conviction that by realizing our goals -- in addition to improving the life of the Hungarian people -- we will best contribute to the realization of our common socialist goals, to mankind's peaceful future.

Laszlo Marothy

AU052045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Dr Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, on the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, entitled: "Under the Leadership of the Communists the Historic Chance Was Used"]

[Text] Forty years ago spring brought peace to all nations of Europe. The tyranny of fascism was over, and so was a war that brought unprecedented destruction. The Hungarian people remember 4 April as the day 40 years ago when the soldiers of the Red Army, at whose side the sons of other peoples and the best of our people were fighting, drove the fascist troops and their Hungarian allies out of the country.

With the liberation, the Hungarian people were able to finally take their fate into their own hands. Today we can say that the Hungarian workers class, together with the working peasants and the progressive intelligentsia, under the leadership of the Communist Party used the historic chance. The people began the revolutionary transformation of society. Class privileges were replaced by a democratic order that brought equal rights for all. Our fatherland worked its way up from an economically weak country to the middle ranks of the developed countries.

The conditions for this were created by the victory of the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitlerite fascism. The heroic struggle of the Red Army, its blood sacrifice, its sacrificial steadfastness, and its great liberation mission will be remembered forever by the Hungarian people as an example of selfless internationalist aid and as a guarantor of our inseparable friendship. No one can erase the atrocities of fascism from the memory of the peoples in the world, nor can anyone doubt the historic significance of the final victory over fascism.

The Party Mobilized the Entire People

Where were we 40 years ago? War had claimed the lives of 400,000 Hungarian citizens. Two-fifths of our national wealth was destroyed. But the Communist Party, emerging from deep illegality, presented to the public the mobilizing slogan "There will be a Hungarian rebirth," and the Communists led the way in implementing this program. They succeeded in carrying along the various parties, organizations, and all the progressive forces of society in forging a broad national coalition.

In the liberated parts of the country, the organs of the democratic people's power were established even before October 1944. In December the Provisional National Assembly met, formed a government, adopted a program, and passed the law on the comprehensive land reform. Thus it was possible for 4 April, the day of the final liberation, to be celebrated confidently by the people of a democratic country that was being reborn.

Witn the necessary historical distance we can say today that the reconstruction of the country, the development and consolidation of the establishment of public ownership of the means of production, the socialist transformation of agriculture, the development of socialist democracy, the establishment of national unity, the better education of the people, the raising of the standard of living, the fundamental change in the people's way of life make the past 40 years incontestably the most successful period of Hungarian history. The efforts of the people -- as part of the community of socialist states -- have led our people to the front ranks of social progress.

Looking back, we naturally see not only our successes, but also recognize the errors and mistakes. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party, Comrade Janos Kadar said in November 1978: "The party has succeeded in mastering the complicated situation and for the past 2 decades has again, and to an appropriate extent, been living up to the leading role which the workers class and the working people expect of it. Its policy is gaining the support of the broadest masses."

Great Attention to the Policy of Alliance

Consequently the power of the workers class and of the working people was consolidated, and the country's situation stabilized. The national economy developed, and the living conditions of the people developed in line with our possibilities.

After 1956, the party succeeded in quickly overcoming the deep crisis because it waged the struggle on two fronts -- both against sectarian dogmatism and against revisionist distortions -- and because it creatively applied the natural laws of socialist construction to Hungarian conditions. It is particularly important that the party has played its leading role in everyday work, that it fulfills its mission in leading society not with declarations but by convincing people and by its own example.

The MSZMP is paying great attention to the policy of alliance. On the basis of the common socialist aims and mutual coordination of different interests, it establishes accord between the various social classes and strata, between nonparty and party members, regarding all questions of shaping the country's fate.

Between 1950 and 1984 the national income nearly quintrupled, and over three-quarters of this growth fall into the period after 1956. The gross production of industry went up in this period more than ninefold and that of agriculture more than double the original figures. On this basis, the material and cultural living standard has constantly risen in the past few years.

In order to increase revenue and to be able to embark on the road of intensive development, as early as 1968 the party initiated a further development and transformation of economic management. Our efforts in this field increased the efficiency of the planned economy, expanded the independence of enterprises, provided incentives for the initiative of the working people, and increased their involvement.

All this was invaluable for the preservation of our economic balance, especially in the past few difficult years at a time of foreign trade challenges. In the Sixth 5-year Plan, which ends in 1985, we were compelled, especially because of the unfavorable external conditions, to reduce the rate of development, to moderate the use of national income domestically, and to restrain the growth of investments and consumption. At our 13th MSZMP Party Congress a few days ago, we were able to state: Our most important economic aims have been achieved. The economy has proved to be solid and functional.

The 13th party congress has presented a program for the next plan period which is effective and which proceeds from a stronger animation of economic activity. It is a program which, as in the past, regards the preservation of the economic balance as the most important prerequisite, and which at the same time creates the conditions for an appropriate tangible increase in the standard of living. The course of more intensive development necessitates a further step in the field of economic management. In perfecting planning, regulation, and the organizational system, the efficiency of central management must be improved and the independence of enterprises, their responsibility, and their ability to take initiatives of their own as well as their readiness to develop new products must be increased.

In order to ensure that the political activity of citizens and adoption of responsibility is not confined to the immediate work but is brought to bear even more strongly in their places of residence and throughout the country, the party has at the same time focused its program on further developing socialist democracy.

An Internationally Esteemed Partner

In the past 4 decades, the international situation and our county's reputation have changed fundamentally. The Hungarian People's Republic, as part of the socialist world system and as a Warsaw Pact member-country, has also become an internationally esteemed partner in the struggle for peace and progress. This reputation among our friends as well as among all other partners is the result of the fact that our foreign policy is determined not by momentary trends but by firm principles.

The most secure international support of our national independence and socialist construction work is the fraternal friendship and internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the current complicated international situation, we consider intensified cooperation among the socialist countries as particularly important. Within the framework of the concerted foreign policy of our alliance, we are seeking fruitful relations with any country that is ready, irrespective of its social system, to cooperate with us.

Relations With the GDR Are Developing Well

We know well that this also is the joint endeavor of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The views of our parties are completely identical, as was shown during the meetings between Comrades Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker. We Hungarians highly appreciate the fact that our relations are developing undisturbed and well, and we are interested in their further expansion in all fields.

In the Hungarian People's Republic's foreign trade with the socialist countries, the GDR is second behind the Soviet Union. In line with the growing demands for quality, we intend to continue expanding and deepening our economic relations. At the same time, they are to be supplemented by a variety of the most up-to-date and efficient forms of cooperation. It is particularly valuable here that the GDR products are of a high technical and technological standard and thus accommodate our intensification endeavors. We know that our GDR friends assess the Hungarian deliveries similarly.

Our relations in the fields of culture and tourism have a sound basis, but here too there are still numerous possibilities for further development, not least because each country's citizens regard the other side's accomplishments with great sympathy.

In line with its revolutionary mission, our party has taken over the historical responsibility for building socialism in Hungary. We approach the implementation of the mobilizing program of the 13th party congress with the awareness that by resolving the national tasks of building socialism we are serving the international cause of socialism to the best of our ability. We regard the successes of the GDR, just as the strengthening of socialism throughout the world, as an important external support of our creative work in Hungary.

Miklos Ovari

AU061401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary, article: "The 40th Anniversary of Hungary's Liberation"]

[Text] The 4 April holiday is the greatest national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic. On this day 40 years ago, advancing victoriously the Soviet Army drove away the last units of the fascist German Army from our country and thus completely freed the whole of Hungary.

The liberation of our homeland broke the fascist yoke and opened up the path for our society's democratic transformation. All these changes that took place in 1945 and in the years to follow were a continuation and completion of the centuries-old struggle waged by our people for freedom, national independence, and social progress. On 4 April our people freed themselves not only from Hitlerite occupation but, as a result of the disintegration of the Horthyist state structures, the possibility also existed of proceeding to implement the revolutionary goals of the struggle for freedom of 1848-49 and those of the Republic of Councils in 1919. The political roots of Hungary's social system today stem from the process that began in 1944-45.

It is with respect that we recall, on our anniversary, that in the struggle fought at a world level against fascism, the Soviet people made the greatest sacrifices. Therefore, our thoughts of recognition and gratitude turn first to the Soviet people. With affectionate devotion we remember those heroes among the Soviet people who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our people. Our thoughts also turn with gratitude to the Romanian, Bulgarian, Yugoslav, English, and American soldiers who participated in the heroic battle that liberated our homeland from Nazi fetters. It is with pride that we remember all those Hungarians who at home or on other battlefields in Europe -- in the USSR, the SFRY, the CSSR, France, and Belgium -- fought among the ranks of antifascists and liberators against fascism.

From the perspective of those 40 years that have elapsed, the sufferings of World War II and the sacrifices of tens of millions of people warn us and teach us to not permit anyone to push the world into a new conflagration.

On our liberation anniversary we look back on the road we have traveled up to the days following the years of 1944-45, which marked a turning point. We recall where we started from, how we progressed, and where we are now. Our historic path represents an important source of experience for us.

Hungary suffered very great losses in World War II. Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives in the war or in concentration camps, including outstanding figures of our nation, heroes of the antifascist struggle who were shot by the fascist criminals or who died as a result of merciless tortures. Approximately 40 percent of our national wealth was destroyed. Most of our livestock was killed or taken across the border. Our country lost more than half of its means of conveyance. More than 90 percent of our enterprises suffered because of the war and many machines and installations were removed by the fascists and taken to the West. During their withdrawal, the German troops looted and took with them the most valuable items of our national treasury; they destroyed the most beautiful monuments, blew up bridges, and turned tens of thousands of buildings into ruins.

Our liberation and the military defeat of fascism are incontestably the work of the USSR. Yet, it was the Hungarian people who were called to make use of the favorable conditions that were created. In this situation, the progressive forces in Hungary,

primarily the Communists, realized that the elimination of the disastrous consequences of the war must be combined with resolving the centuries-old problems of Hungarian society and with democratically transforming the country.

Long before the complete liberation of our country, the Communist Party had drawn up the program on Hungary's democratic reconstruction. The party that had waged an underground struggle to survive the 25 years of the counterrevolutionary system was able from the very beginning to express the desire of millions of people and to work out the path for the country's restoration. The result of this process was the December 1944 meeting of the Provisional National Assembly that set the basis for the new Hungarian state. The national provisional government declared war on Hitlerite Germany and, as one of its first measures, proclaimed the agrarian reform. Thus a new era began.

The reconstruction was taking place at a rate that is difficult to imagine. A new system was born amid the ruins. In only a few years, the people's democratic system made up for centuries of nonfulfillment. This was marked by historic acts such as the agrarian reform, the proclamation of the republic, the monetary reform, and the nationalization of factories, mines, banks, wholesale trade, and transportation. The Communist Party was able to succeed in the people's democratic transformation because it enjoyed broad support from its allies: the peasantry, leftist intellectuals, and the progressive forces of our nation. Thus in 1948, only 3 years after the liberation of our country, the workers class came to power and our homeland proceeded on the path of socialist development.

The overthrow of the bourgeois system, creation of socialist relations of production, rapid development of industry and agriculture, cultural revolution, considerable improvement in the standard of living, creation of a secure existence, and development of socialist democracy are the most important achievements of the historic era in the 40 years that have elapsed since the country's liberation.

The changes that have taken place in these 40 years stem from the changes that have occurred in the ownership relations. At this point, 95 percent of our homeland's national revenue is achieved from the socialist sector -- the state and cooperative sectors. This percentage is even higher with respect to the number of those active in the socialist sector. Radical changes have also taken place in the structure of Hungarian society. Of the active population of our country, 56 percent are part of the workers class; at the same time, the number of peasants has decreased and that of the intellectuals has increased. The main trend of social changes is represented by the closeness between classes and strata and by the declining differences between them. This trend is primarily obvious in the nature of work, mode of life, and cultural interests.

The 40 years that have elapsed have been the most fruitful era in our history. During this time our homeland has changed from a backward agrarian country into an industrial country with developed agriculture. Compared with the prewar period, industrial output has increased 15 times. Approximately half of the national revenue stems from industry, while in 1938 this sector held only a 20 percent share. Important changes have also taken place in the structure of industry, primarily through the increased proportion of those branches leading to technological progress. Labor productivity has considerably increased.

Changes of historic importance have also taken place in our homeland's agriculture. As a result of the effective agrarian policy pursued by the MSZMP, cooperative farmers enjoy dignified living conditions and their material and cultural standard of living is better and better. The working people in production cooperatives make use of modern machines, apply advanced technologies, and introduce industrial procedures into their production process. Private and auxiliary farms organically complete the large production units.

To describe our economy, one could quote scores of facts, data, and arguments. Let us specify just a few: At this point Hungary ranks among the first of six world states in respect to aluminum, bauxite, buses, and incandescent lights. As for the value of agricultural yields per capita, our homeland holds first place in the world. We have turned into one of the important exporters of animals and meat.

The great socioeconomic changes that have taken place in the years since the liberation have also favorably influenced our peoples' standard of living. In 1983, for instance, the per capita real income increased 3.5 times compared with 1950. Cultural assets have become the property of all of us and this is reflected in the increase, year by year, of the number of books published, in the greater circulation of publications, and in the increasing numbers of those who visit libraries, museums, and theaters. Our society is taking over a larger and larger part of the expenditures for raising children and the pension system covers all social strata. As for housing, 1 million apartments have been built since the liberation.

Finally, through constant modernization, especially after the all-embracing economic reform that started in 1968, our country's efficiency and productivity have increased. During the scores of years that have elapsed, a new system of political institutions has been introduced, a system whose characteristic feature is to act in the interests of the people by taking account of their opinions and by functioning with their active participation.

What is the main source of all our achievements? The clear answer is that all our successes are based on the principles and consistent Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the MSZMP and its political and ideological unity of action. A defining feature of our party's policy is its responsible confrontation with reality characterized by its openness.

A basic guarantee for our progress is our national unity and the policy of alliance that is constantly renewed and is becoming more and more comprehensive. The great majority of workers, cooperative farmers, and intellectuals agree with the MSZMP main goals and concretely support their implementation. Our party is creatively applying the general laws of socialist construction by taking account of our national specific features and realities. At the same time we strive to learn from others, primarily from the fraternal parties of the USSR and the socialist countries. In our day-to-day practice, patriotism and internationalism are combined, as are respect for our nation and consideration for other peoples.

Studying the history of the Hungarian people and the Romanian people, it is impossible to ignore the heritage stemming from a centuries-old common fate, past traditions, and the conclusions that emerge from common sufferings. It is the duty of historians to take stock of what has been achieved in this respect in the 40 years since the liberation. This time we only want to stress the results and the most important events in relations between our countries. The reestablishment of state relations, the first convention on exchanges of goods, and the signing in 1946 of the foreign trade convention and in 1947 of the one with respect to cultural relations marked a new turning point in relations between our countries.

The first document of particular importance for developing relations between the two countries was the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 24 January 1948 during the visit of a Romanian governmental delegation led by Premier Dr Petru Groza.

The meetings and exchanges of opinions at the summit level that take place regularly between our countries are essential events in our relations. The meetings between

Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in Debrecen and Oradea in 1977 were an event of particular importance for our relations. The implementation of the goals put forward on that occasion will strengthen our good-neighborly relations and will give a new impetus to relations between our countries.

We have achieved considerable results in the area of economic cooperation. Numerous understandings have been concluded on production sharing and specialization in the road transportation industry, the machine-building industry, and in the herbicide, medicine, and aluminum industries. Cooperation between the two countries is expanding to the supply of electrical energy, to the field of plant hygiene, veterinary surgery, water administration, tourism, and local border traffic. It would be difficult to enumerate everything we have done and are continuing to do to further develop our cooperation, which enjoys the support of our parties and governments.

The resumption of our relations 40 years ago took place primarily in the cultural field. In the years that followed, numerous effective initiatives were taken to expand relations in the scientific area and in the field of relations between artistic unions, higher educational institutes, publishing houses, theatrical and cinema institutions and through scholarship exchanges. Taking account of what the past decades have taught us, we will spare no efforts in the years to come so that our countries will become better acquainted with the special cultural assets of the Hungarian and Romanian people.

We are convinced that it is in the interest of both our peoples to develop relations of friendship between the Hungarian people and the Romanian people and multifaceted cooperation between our countries. Our mission is facilitated by the fact that for centuries the Hungarians have coexisted with the Romanians and the progressive personalities in the ranks of the two peoples have opposed nationalism and have built a bridge of friendship. The basic goals of our peoples are identical by virtue of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalism.

A few days ago, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, the 13th MSZMP Congress took place. The congress assessed that the party is honorably fulfilling its role of guiding the overall social activity and that it responsibly serves the cause of the people, social progress, and peace. As a result, the socialist social system and the Hungarian working people's power have a firm foundation and the domestic political situation is stable. During the past years, the party and our people underwent a hard trial. Despite this, we have been able to improve the balance of the national economy, to determine an increase in the national income, and to preserve our socialist achievements.

The revival of our economic development is the central problem of continuing our socialist construction. One of the important tasks in our country, as in fact in other socialist countries, too, is to proceed to intensive economic development. The most important precondition for this transition is to make more effective and more complete use of the great reserves and forces in the socialist system, improve the quality of our activity, and increase labor productivity.

The discussions that took place in the congress stressed that necessary conditions exist or can be created to revive our economic development. Our people's faithfulness to socialism and their desire for action are unshakable. Our economy has a solid foundation and the basic principles of planned management of the national economy have yielded positive results. Our cooperation in full development with the socialist countries within CEMA and our bilateral relations constitute a secure international foundation.

Making use of the great experience gained by the Hungarian people in the 40 years of free life and basing itself on their trust in the party, the 13th MSZMP Congress has put forward tasks for our entire society in its future development. It is our mission to mobilize the people, party, and all bona fide citizens in our homeland and all creative forces to fulfill our programs.

Laszlo Kapolyi

AU061817 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 4 April carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by Dr Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry of the Hungarian People's Republic, entitled: "Hungarian Industry in the 40 Years Since the Liberation" dealing with the "national revival and great social changes that followed the liberation" from fascism and with "radical changes in the Hungarian economy."

After reviewing Hungary's prewar and postwar industrial development, with stress on the merits of the MSZMP in seeking "the only possible means for reconstruction," the author points out that "the tremendous and imperative development of industry played a decisive role in Hungary's social transformations in the past 40 years." He then deals with Hungary's relations with the CEMA member-countries, stressing that "Soviet-Hungarian cooperation has certainly played a decisive role" and that "important cooperation agreements were worked out with Romania at the beginning of the fifties."

After enumerating some cooperation ventures and agreements concluded with Romania, he points out that "half way through the sixties, resources for an extensive economic development were beginning to become scarce in our country. This made it necessary to work out a new economic strategy and, within this framework, to set the basis for a new method of leading the economy. Certainly, the modernization advocated did not mean and cannot mean a process with a time limit that has been concluded; it is part and parcel of our activity aimed at modernizing, and further perfecting leadership methods and adjusting them to a constantly changing situation."

After dealing with the basic goals for the next 5 years and Hungary's international relations, the author concludes by stressing that "several variants of the development direction of the Hungarian industry have been drafted and formulated. Advocated goals will be flexibly adapted -- by taking account of possible changes in the international arena -- to the real processes that will take place by taking into consideration specific domestic conditions."

## BUDAPEST VIEWS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

### Proposal Outlined

LD092251 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] What exactly is the content of the proposal made by General Secretary Gorbachev over the weekend, and why is the proposal so topical? This is discussed as follows by Istvan Kulcsar and Gyorgy Szentesi:

[Begin recording] [Kulcsar] On a few issues, the general secretary of the Central Committee made some very important proposals to the Americans. It is a question of the basic issues of arms control, notably, that while the discussions are in progress in Geneva, the two sides should suspend research work connected with space and freeze the deployment of strategic and European medium-range nuclear arms. In the interview Gorbachev also said that the Soviet Union is suspending the deployment of those missiles in Europe that have served as countermeasures to the U.S. deployments in 1983-84 of medium-range missiles in West Europe.

I wonder, how does the balance, the equilibrium, of medium-range weapons in Europe look today? I put this question to Engineer Colonel Gyorgy Szentesi.

[Szentesi] According to the Soviet view, before November 1983 there was an approximate balance in Europe in medium-range nuclear weapons. Therefore, without separately detailing the missiles and planes and the warheads targetable by them, the Soviet assessment said that there was a global nuclear balance, although there was a difference in types of missiles and in the number of the missiles and planes. After the beginning of deployment, the Soviet Union took countermeasures because the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles were deployed in Europe.

[Kulcsar] What was this response?

[Szentesi] There were two kinds of measures: one was that the USSR continued to replace its obsolete SS-4 missiles with SS-20's, and it started to deploy operational tactical missiles with increased range on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

[Kulcsar] The range of the SS-4 missiles is less than that of the SS-20s, but since they were deployed closer to the potential targets, in a certain respect they are equivalent to them.

[Szentesi] Yes. Insofar as their time of flight to target is considerably shorter than that of the SS-20s.

[Kulcsar] Therefore, what kind of balance do we have today?

[Szentesi] In fact, the global balance still exists in Europe today. So the two sides possess identical capabilities.

[Kulcsar] So the European balance of power exists just as it did 18 months ago, only at a higher level of armaments, but obviously in any event at a lower level than it might be if the deployments were to continue?

[Szentesi] That is so, for in exchange for the 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons, the USSR would be obliged to deploy many more than at present.

[Kulcsar] The competent U.S. leaders have rejected Gorbachev's proposals for the time being, but let us hope that this will not be their last word, as it is in their power to also reply in Geneva, and it is conceivable that by November -- which is as long as the Soviet moratorium, the suspension of deployment, will last -- a summit meeting might also take place, to which both sides have contributed in principle. We must hope that an agreement will come into being there. [end recording]

## U.S. Urged To Reconsider

LD092253 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The interview given to PRAVDA by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is still in the focus of international attention. For "International Newsroom" (Janos Petrovszki) comments:

[Petrovszki] This display of interest is self-evident. This is the first time that the newly-elected general secretary, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, gave a general account of the international situation and therefore his interview presented a picture of the Soviet politician's viewpoint.

The first striking element of this picture is that Mr Gorbachev is not the type of politician to over- or under-dramatize the situation. He takes reality into consideration.

The first international observations on the interview, of course, center on the new Soviet peace initiative. It was not reassuring, but not surprising, that Washington has rejected the proposal, as the United States has for a long time been striving for a military supremacy. A review of the international press makes it obvious that people all over the world are expecting a more far-reaching answer. There are those who point out that the opportunity for reaching an agreement must not be missed.

Mr Gorbachev said it was not only necessary but also possible to reach an agreement, but of course on the basis of reciprocity. Soviet policy is based on the favorable signs reflected in the recent development of relations between the two sides. What is needed now is an agreement on the practical details. [Words indistinct] the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, it is a firm stand for dialogue, and proposed to the United States that in the relations of the two countries, the possibilities for mutual understanding and peaceful development should be sought with more firmness instead of confrontation.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS ON PRICE HIKES, LIVING COSTS

AU062035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Report signed "Teg.": "The All-Poland Trade Union Congress Council in Session"]

[Excerpts] At its second session in Warsaw on 30 March, the Council of the All-Poland Trade Union Congress evaluated the effectiveness of trade union efforts to protect the living standards of the working people and veterans, to reduce the effects of food price hikes, and to speed up the operation of new collective work contracts.

"The issues of food price hikes and the state's policy in this regard were the first subjects of the difficult talks trade unionists had with the government amid differences of opinion. Trade unions are reluctant to tackle the sensitive subject of price hikes, because they are not interested in prices as a problem of economics. They are interested in the impact of prices on society's and the working people's cost of living," Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the congress, said at the beginning of the session.

Reporting on negotiations with the government, he recalled that even at the first session in Bytom, trade unionists advocated a government program for balancing the flow of money and goods that would favor good management and would not lower the living standards of the working and retired people. At that session, trade unionists declared that they would militantly and constructively share in all measures to streamline and discipline the economy. The trade union initiatives, the purpose of which is to restore respect for work and working people, go in this direction. It is also along these lines that the Executive Committee and the Council of the Trade Union Congress have stated their position on price hikes and on toning down their impact. The final result of our negotiations should be regarded as favorable for trade unionism, A. Miodowicz said.

He also said that the congress will do all it can to clarify all troubles connected with price hikes. Trade unions have never asserted that price hikes are wrong, he said. What they regard as important is the system of compensation and the percentual staggering of price hikes in terms of time. That trade unions' efforts have not been in vain is partly attested to by the fact that trade union proposals will cost the state some Z60 billion.

"The crucial thing is," A. Miodowicz stressed, "that we have felt that society is behind us throughout our efforts in this regard. Although not all of our demands have been met, society's support is still with us, which will be of great help in our discussions about the next 5-year plan.

Many issues that trade unionism regards as strategic were clarified during the most recent meeting with Premier W. Jaruzelski. Agreement was reached on the desirability for more rapidly implementing new collective contracts on work and for increasing the social funds to pay for summer vacations of industrial workers and their families. The lessons stemming from sound price hikes for the development of correct price and incomes policy are also of crucial significance. The congress has won support on this from famous economists, including Professor C. Bobrowski, and from the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm. Joint concepts will be submitted during discussions on the principles of the 5-year plan. Also, in line with earlier decisions, in the third quarter detailed analyses will be carried out on the impact of price hikes on the cost of living of individual groups of society. These analyses will be taken into account when price and wage decisions are made in the second half of the year.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES PASTORAL LETTER

AU091112 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Zenon Maslarek article: "The 40th Anniversary of the Catholic Church's Return to Western Pomerania -- Omissions"]

[Text] Before I discuss an event that has greatly moved me, I would like to dwell on the implications of the pastoral words spoken by the bishop of Szczecin-Kamien. I agree that the Catholic Church has had its undeniable share in integrating the northern and western territories that Poland regained as a result of victorious World War II. After the ancient Polish lands had been liberated by the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Armed Forces, groups of plenipotentiaries of the Provisional Government and other operational and pioneering groups of people arrived in these territories and new forms of the Polish church administration began to be set up in them. I remember very well how this was done.

As a veteran and a historian with postwar training who helped to liberate Szczecin territory, who has lived in this territory for years, and who is a believer, I know that the pastoral care in the western territories, which were invaded by migrants from central Poland, played an important role in consolidating the Polish character of these territories. The Polish press has written much and the Polish churchmen have made statements on this subject. However, these articles and statements have their share of simplifications and one-sidedness.

I view with skepticism some statements together with their arguments, historical references, and omissions. I think that they have to be added to in the name of historical truth.

It was with genuine sorrow that I viewed some passages of Bishop Kazimierz Majdanski's pastoral letter read on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Catholic Church's return to western Pomerania. The letter stressed above all the religious aspect and historical nature of the Catholic religious life in the western territories. This life also includes tragic moments such as the decapitation of three Catholic priests in Szczecin, who were sentenced to that form of death by a Hitlerite court in 1943. Like every tragic victim, they deserve to be remembered.

But is it only these three priests that should be remembered? Do not the Soviet and Polish soldiers who liberated western Pomerania deserve to be remembered during such anniversaries? After all, over 200,000 of them perished in western Pomerania, which is dotted with their graves. It was only after the victorious battles, during which so many of my close comrades lost their lives, that the Polish administration including the church administration, was able to set foot in Szczecin and Kamien. This basic fact of history should be remembered. It should not be ignored.

Nor can we ignore the fact that the Catholic Church was able to enormously increase its possessions by taking over the places of religious worship from their prewar owners. It was able to do this because the western territories had been incorporated into Poland as a result of the implementation of the political programmatic line followed by the Polish patriotic forces.

I ask: Thanks to whom, to which Polish forces [sentence breaks off in the middle, new paragraph follows]

Finally, I would like to recall that the decisions of the Polish Government were of fundamental importance for the return of the Polish church to Szczecin-Kamien and other cities.

These decisions should have been mentioned by the pastoral letter for the sake of loyalty to history. I still remember the article carried by TRYBUNA LUDU on 27 January 1951 under the title: "Fulfilling the Will of the People, the Polish Government Has Ordered the Liquidation of the Provisional Character of the Church Administration in Western Territories."

Considering that the Polish-German border has been finally delimited and recognized as inviolable by the PPR and the GDR, the Polish Government agreed that it was abnormal to continue the provisional character of the church administration in the western territories. This provisional nature generated unrest and was used for activities hostile to the PPR. That is why the elimination of this provisional state in the form of apostolic administration was ordered liquidated.

Let me recall that this decision made it possible to elect capitular vicars and to recognize all the parish priests as permanent administrators of their parishes and as church functionaries.

The fact that the Polish Government eliminated the state of abnormality ensured full freedom of worship and met the religious needs of believers.

It seems to me that the pastoral letter in question should have recalled these events, especially in view of the fact that, as everyone knows, the Holy See had waited much longer before it recognized the Polish church administration of Szczecin-Kamien in its new postwar structure. The Holy See behaved in the same way with regard to recognizing the entire Polish church administration in the recovered territories.

I was also stunned by the fact that the pastoral letter laments the postwar resettlement of some Catholic priests.... Let us dot the "i." This lament applies to the German priests who, together with their parishioners, were transferred to Germany in line with the decisions made by the great powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Regardless of the bishop's intentions, his lamentations over that fact are grist to the revisionist mills in the FRG. The revisionists continue to dream of "returning" to our Piast lands.

Another embarrassing issue: From time to time I happen to hear in some churches in Szczecin, which was liberated through the great offering of soldiers' lives, the singing of that church song whose words the politicking maniacs -- people who are true believers could never be such maniacs -- change so that the plea of those who sing it is: "God, please restore our fatherland to freedom." I ask: What kind of fatherland is it? To whom does it belong?

For me, that fatherland is represented by the PPR and by my free city of Szczecin, which was returned to Poland 40 years ago. The very Christian justice to which the pastoral letter in question appeals makes it imperative to reaffirm that truth of history. It is precisely the Christian love of truth that makes it necessary to tell the whole truth and to condemn the anti-Polish political excesses in the churches that are again Polish after many centuries.

It is a pity and a regrettable fact that such a truly pastoral condemnation was absent during the anniversary in question. As a veteran and an inhabitant of Szczecin, I would like to share precisely these observations with ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI readers.

PRIEST ATTACKED, BURNED NEAR KRAKOW 6 APRIL

AU091610 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 (AFP) -- A priest known to support the banned Solidarity trade union has been attacked and badly burned on the face, hands and stomach at his home in Krakow, it was reported here today.

The Bishop of Krakow, Franciszek Macharski, said in a statement published in Warsaw that Tadeusz Zaleski, 39, had been "attacked on Saturday night on the stairs of his family home and received second degree burns on his hands, face and stomach, in a way proving that it was a premeditated attack."

The Committee for Human Rights in Krakow, one of several such groups set up across Poland to monitor human rights abuse, said the priest had 30 burns on his body arranged to form the letter "V," symbol of Solidarity. He was attacked by a masked man who sprayed gas in his face which knowcked him out, the committee added. When Father Zaleski came round, he was in the cellar, with one hand in a brazier. The committee said that earlier on Saturday Father Zaleski had celebrated mass at a church in the industrial suburb of Nowa Huta, whose local priest, Kazimierz Jancarz has frequently been criticised by the authorities for his support for Solidarity. In February, unidentified attackers threw stones at the windscreen of Father Jancarz's car on the road from Gdansk to Warsaw.

Three weeks ago, a Frenchman, Frederic Castaing, 41, was kidnapped by three men as he left a police station where he had been questioned, and was burned with cigarettes on the face, hands and stomach before being dunped in a semi-conscious state. Police have opened an investigation into the incident, but no arrests have been made.

Cardinal Macharski said today that "the clergy and the people of Krakow are stunned and disturbed by this attack," because of the "still painful memory of the tragic events of recent months." This was a reference to the kidnap and murder in October of pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko by members of the Polish secret police. Many Poles marked the Easter weekend with tributes to Father Popieluszko.

Today's statement was far more outspoken than in the case of Father Popieluszko, or incidents in December when two priests in Lublin, southeast Poland, were attacked and tortured, according to reports from Solidarity. It came at a time when the Polish authorities are becoming increasingly critical of the church, and also of Pope John Paul II, himself a Pole.

An analysis of the liberation theology movement in the Catholic Church published in the communist party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today criticised "the anti-communist fervour of the current pope."

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON U.S. ASYLUM POLICY

LD091507 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 9 Apr 85

[TRYBUNA LUDU 'Defends' Ronald Reagan -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- TRYBUNA LUDU today referred to THE NEW YORK TIMES article depicting basic discrepancies between President Reagan's declarations to grant asylum to all Poles who opposed the regime and stayed abroad, and especially former Solidarnosc activists, on the one hand, and the U.S. practice which proved that the U.S. refused asylum to 77 per cent of Poles who applied for it in the years 1981-1984 on the other.

Pointing out that as many as 7,000 former Solidarnosc activists were refused asylum in the U.S. then and quoting examples of a bad or even hostile treatment extended to Poles in the U.S., TRYBUNA LUDU published a 'defence' of Ronald Reagan, which is contained in the following three arguments:

"Firstly, President Reagan spoke so often about Poland that he cannot remember what he had promised and to whom. One can hardly expect him to fulfill all his promises, and especially those he did not believe himself in from the very beginning."

The daily went on to say:

"Secondly, everybody who seriously took declarations by the U.S. President is just to blame himself for it. By showing so often the discrepancy between words and actions, Ronald Reagan honestly and loyally warned everybody what one could expect of him.

"Thirdly, it is worth mentioning that President Reagan has tried for several years to harass 37 millions of Poles living in this country with different restrictions. Thus, one could hardly expect him not to acquire a conditioned reflex towards the Polish nation which also finds reflection in an attitude towards those seeking asylum in the U.S., TRYBUNA LUDU concluded."

## CC SECRETARY ON 'POSITIVE CHANGES' IN THEATER

AU062034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Jerzy Kwiatek report: "The Present and Future of Polish Theater"]

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee Cultural Department and the All-Poland Party Theatrical Team have organized a national meeting of theater people as part of the preparations for the coming PZPR Central Committee Plenum on the issues of the intelligentsia.

Speaking at the meeting, Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon stressed that in the past 2 years since the all-Poland meeting of representatives of theatrical communities in Bydgoszcz, many positive changes had occurred in the Polish theater. The ideopolitical situation is improving significantly, the acute divisions in creative teams are disappearing, and many valuable plays and shows had been performed not only in theaters, but also on television. The state's patronage has been reformed, and this has made it possible to curb the impact of the economic crisis. It is significant that this patronage continues to use the means of encouragement and priorities on an increasing scale instead of resorting to command.

W. Swirgon noted the need to constantly expand discussions within the theatrical communities so to improve the understanding for social needs and for hopes connected with the functioning of theaters. The main directives for cultural development are contained in the ninth party congress resolutions and in Central Committee decisions. The party's cultural policy favors all values that are not in conflict with the principles of our state's internal and foreign policy.

## USSR'S SOKOLOV, GEN SIWICKI CONFER ON SECURITY

LD091752 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting between [Soviet Defense Minister] Marshal Sokolov and General of Arms Florian Siwicki was held on the first day of the visit.

Representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksyonov were present. A number of issues concerning the security of both our countries were discussed during the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT SCOUT UNION CONGRESS

AU051541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 85 p 3

["Text" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at 31 March session of the Eighth Congress of the Polish Scout Union in Warsaw]

[Text] Dear friends, your congress is coming to an end. For a few busy days you have discussed the state and future of your union and have elected new authorities. On behalf of the party and government leadership, I offer you cordial congratulations not only because protocol demands it, but primarily because we place great hopes in the leading cadre of your union, which is the oldest youth organization, with a fine record in our history.

In the past few difficult years, your union has once again confirmed the great social value of its ideals and interests. Mindful of our state's and people's most vital interests, it has wholly approved of the Ninth PZPR Congress program and has joined the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Above all, it has been able to defend its socialist identity and organizational unity and has demonstrated the realiability of its action philosophy and of the program it is implementing. I wish you new successes in this noble work.

The majority of those present here are young and very young people. On the other hand, I can also see a large number of those who, despite the passing of years, continually return to the scout's uniform. It is especially valuable that regardless of the differences in their ages and curricula vitae, they all speak in the spirit of dialogue, with the same intention, and, therefore, in the same language. For the young are linked to the old by the shared ideal of service and a sense of duty toward the fatherland. This is how, from time immemorial, the continuity of the generations has manifested itself within our nation.

In my speech, I would like to avoid delivering lessons from above. The majority of you are still studying at school or college. Each day, you hear instructions from your teachers. We count on these instructions as always pointing to the right road that agrees with the upbringing goals of the socialist state. However, since you have consciously entered the ranks of your union and have accepted your colleagues' mandates as delegates to the congress, it would be unfair to burden you with a repetition of the traditional lessons in which the older generation has always excelled from time immemorial. I would prefer to share some reflections, to present for your consideration the thoughts of an older colleague -- if I am permitted to call myself that -- for I too belonged to the scouts and kept in touch with them in later life.

It has always been the case that the things that the older generation consider as the supreme treasure are often taken for granted by the next generation, and are even considered boring.

We are used to the fact that whenever a Polish competitor wins a difficult trial in a foreign stadium -- such wins have been rare lately, unfortunately -- the Dabrowski Mazurka rings out and the national flag of the PPR is hoisted. For me and for the majority of my generation, this is an occasion for unfeigned emotion. After all, the people who know through their own bitter experience the not-too-distant past when the Polish state did not exist at all, are still among us.

Young friends, do respect our state, because it is your state and your country. You will assume its leadership at the turn of the century. The priceless heritage of generations, which was won with the blood and torment of our people, will pass into your hands. This heritage was won against fierce opposition and was saved from mortal dangers in the midst of unceasing threats.

Do not listen to little evil people with distorted imaginations -- people who are blind with rage and benighted and who keep saying that "People's Poland is no Poland." Even the foreigners who are unfriendly to us are unable to comprehend this pathological hatred. What language is your congress using? What are the names of your scouting details and banners? Who has authorized those self-appointed "authorities" to belittle our great toils in the past 40 years, to slander our achievements, and to hurl insults at the only Polish state in existence?

You are not the first generation for whom the struggle between progress and obscurity has been going on every day. The graves of those young, frequently splendid Poles who were led to desperate deaths by the manipulations of obscurantism are already overgrown with grass. We can never again allow the interests of others to seize the minds and hearts of young Poles.

We should daily reflect on who and what is served today by those who want to set us at loggerheads and to infect us with a martyr's pessimism. Is it possible for attempts to divide your organization and all young Poles, in line with secondary criteria, to have anything in common with the Scout's solemn oath? I am speaking of secondary criteria because the foremost and most important criterion is readiness to serve the socialist fatherland. This readiness is a special characteristic that causes man to want to give his people more than he takes from them.

Today one can frequently hear the voices of people who are stupefied or downright demoralized. They ask: Why do you get involved? What do they give you for it? How much will they pay? At times it is these people that try to call the tune in various communities. They terrorize honest people and ridicule those who are industrious.

No doubt you know that there are old-young men who are already very bored with life, and especially with study and work. You also meet your contemporaries who have lost their nerve or those in whose ear someone has whispered that "things were better in the old days."

I do not want you to get the impression from this meeting that, by virtue of my office, I want to embellish what cannot be embellished. But it is not possible to understand the problems of today's Poland if one forgets our people's true history, the economic and social history of workers and peasants.

How many Polish generations have lived without a shadow of hope? The workers' derelict hovels, tuberculosis, illiteracy, hunger before the harvest, begging for work, bowing to the ground before the mighty master, and ever recurring life histories of Andrzej Radek or Antek Prusowski [figures not identified] -- all these are not stories of a 1,000 years ago. You may hear these stories even in your own families.

Take a look at yourselves and at your young contemporaries. You can also ask your elders: Has there ever been a period in our history in which a young generation has been as fine-looking, educated, free from fear about employment, and full of prospects as this generation is? In the past 40 years we have built thousands of factories, houses, and bridges, but the finest achievement of the PPR is its young people. No one can deny this truth.

I repeat: No one needs to embellish anything by force. However, we should boldly resist any attempts to ridicule our achievements.

An old and moving commandment of the Rodlo emblem has been recalled today at this forum: "Poland is our mother, and one must not speak badly about one's mother." Today, despite all our difficulties, one can and should talk about the socialist PPR with pride, but this does not mean that we may turn a blind eye to evil indolence and depravity. At the same time, one should speak with anger about whatever harms our fatherland, deforms and impoverishes it, and weakens our people's historical achievements. Above all, one should fiercely combat all that. Evil has a thousand faces, but it always grows first of all in individuals and their immediate surroundings. This is where one should declare a war on evil. What matters here is a sense of individual responsibility for what belongs to all of us and for every day we live through. In the final reckoning, the true history of a nation and a state consists of the sum of such "man-days" ["osobodni"], as they are termed by clumsy jargon.

We happen to live in difficult times, which means that we live in great times. This difficulty is a great opportunity for your generation. People of my generation fought with guns in hand so that we could eventually build Polish houses in Polish towns. Your fathers built those houses from Polish bricks. There are people in this place who remember from their own experience the years of reconstruction. Your task, young friends, will be to install Polish computers in these houses.

Someone may say that foreign computers are better. At the moment they are, but who says that we should be worse than other people and less resourceful than they?

You have certainly read about a Soviet pupil from a secondary school who beat a world champion in a chess game. Do we have such a pupil in the PPR? Should a shortage of chessboards stop the development of our chess talents? Aside from chess, there are very many other fields of endeavor that we must storm in order to join the leaders again.

This is no time to institute new decorations and medals, but there is no doubt that it would be of the utmost importance for the PPR if the scouts instituted a new "scouting skill" not provided for by your regulations. I would call this skill "The efficiency of the young citizen." A certificate of such efficiency would unofficially attest to a young person's civic maturity and could not be obtained by "smooth talking," but through the scouts' genuine efforts to contribute something useful to their villages, towns, schools, plants, that is, to their fatherland.

Do not treat this proposal too seriously by saying that since the general put it forward at the congress it has to be implemented. No, this is not what I have in mind. What I have in mind is that kind of "decoration" that every young persons could quietly award himself for being better and more effective than others in his activities as a citizen of the PPR, and for thinking and acting primarily in the interest of the community, the socialist states, and all the Polish people. After all, this is the principle on which scout movement has always been based.

A few days ago, the Warsaw streets were teeming with scout uniforms. Scout troops from all over the country, maps and compasses in hand, were retracing the course of the combat operation near the Warsaw Arsenal [during World War II]. That was a time when being a scout could cost limb, and even life. Some days before that event in Warsaw, I visited the battlefields of the Pomeranian Line of 40 years ago and was delighted to find that the scouts in that region went out in great numbers to study our history by visiting battlefields. This is a very good and fine form of your union's activity. Keep on cultivating and strengthening it.

Dear friends, forgive me for dwelling to such an extent on such general issues. I said at the beginning what I did not want to sermonize.

I have not sermonized to you because the lessons of history are not sermonizing. They are the foundations on which we continue to erect the future of our fatherland -- the PPR.

However, we must speak of some current issues of your union. The discussion at your congress was rich, candid, and honest. I am convinced that it was of good service for your goals.

I wish to state with special pleasure that although the programs and organization of your union continued to be changed during all those years, the scout movement and the social and educational movement of instructors, youths, and children always stood on the side of humanism and social progress and justice and always kept its slate clean in our social life.

In the years of the PPR, your union has deeply consolidated its patriotic and ideological character. The achievements of your movement in combating illiteracy and in developing the western territories have been forever recorded. A part of your scouting effort is forever contained in the reconstruction of Frombork, in the Katowice steelworks, in the health center for children, in the Bieszczady National Park, in the assistance for farmers, and in the protection of the environment. The scouts' service in tending the sites of national rememberance is particularly valuable. This is a fine record and no small cause for deserved satisfaction. I wish you new projects and unflagging energy in implementing them.

The PPR is a young country and our people are some of the youngest in Europe. In addition, we have certainly never had so many young people among us. They are the basis of our optimism, but they also pose complicated problems and great tasks for the present and future for us.

The problems of the young generation are being given unceasing attention by the party and government, as attested to by the ninth plenum, by youth programs, and by the activities that the government, state bodies, and youth organizations have launched to further young people's most vital issues. Not so long ago, the Politburo studied progress in the implementation of these activities and recommended that this process be speeded up and deepened.

We know your problems and the difficulties often experienced by your parents. We will do our best to improve the situation. We will also carefully examine the proposals produced by your congress.

Young friends, the new tasks facing the PPR are in many ways larger and more complicated than the tasks in the era when the people's state was being established, when the country was being industrialized and urbanized on an unprecedented scale, and when profound social reforms were being carried out.

Nothing can release us from the duty of constantly thinking of the future of the PPR and of a vision of our socialist fatherland as a governable, prosperous, strong, and just country.

Honest study, work, and the awareness of the good of the people and the state are the only yardsticks of present-day patriotism.

We are a rather large and potentially rich country because we have large deposits of valuable minerals, a large industry, arable land, forests, and, above all, men and women -- magnificent cadres, clever and fine young people, and ardent patriotism. You are not starting from scratch or on fallow land. You will inherit your fathers' achievements that the young people of 50 years ago could never dream of. The management of these achievements is your responsibility.

The scouts' motto is "Be vigilant!" The meaning of this motto continues to expand. Be watchful first and foremost over yourselves, lest you be guilty of a purposeless and aimless life. Take care that your dignity as scouts and the oaths you take always shine with genuine brightness. Be vigilant in the service of your fatherland, which brought you forth and to which you owe everything in life. Years will have passed and the burdens and perplexities of the present day will have faded into the past. The PPR will flourish again. May you, as scouts, play a worthy personal part in this transformation.

Be vigilant!

PZPR POLITBURO SURVEYS CC RESOLUTION STATUS

LD092122 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting of the Politburo has been held. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo carried out an evaluation of the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th and 13th Central Committee plenums. The topicality and importance of these resolutions was emphasized yet again. Together with the declaration "What We Are Fighting For and Where We Are Going" they constitute the basic guidelines for ideological and political party work at the present stage. Ideological work is one of the supreme tasks of the party organizations and echelons. It was stated that in spite of the progress made in implementation of the decisions of the two plenums, the party echelons and organizations ought to concentrate on their full implementation to a greater degree.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the detailed reports on the degree of implementation, in accordance with the resolutions of the 12th and 13th PZPR Plenums, of the programs of economic, historical, legal, and state [prawno panstwowa] education of society, and with the implementation of the main precepts of the personnel policy of the PZPR which were adopted at the 13th Central Committee plenum. It was stated that periodical assessments and annual reviews of personnel should be an important factor serving the implementation of these precepts. Only the people who proved themselves in work, in conscientious performance of duties, and in an active and creative approach to their tasks should be appointed to leadership posts. In particular, the need was pointed out for the consistent appointment of young people who are ideologically committed and gifted, and the need to create long-term personnel reserves.

It was considered useful to carry out an evaluation of the implementation of the main precepts of the PZPR personnel policy at one of the coming plenary meetings of the Central Committee.

OLSZOWSKI WRITES ON ROLE OF WARSAW PACT

For coverage of the article written by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, entitled "The Warsaw Pact -- An Instrument of Peace," which was published in the 6 April edition of Moscow PRAVDA, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV PRAVDA INTERVIEW

AU101038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Press Article: 'In the Interest of Defending Peace, of Eliminating the Nuclear Danger From Europe and the World Over' -- Commentary in the April 10 Issue of Daily SCINTEIA" -- AGERPRES headline -- AGERPRES notes separately that the article is by V. Exandrescu]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/4/1985 -- Public opinion in Romania, just like broad circles of the international public opinion, have learned with keen interest about the statement made recently in an interview granted to daily PRAVDA by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, in connection with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva devoted to nuclear and space weapons.

The beginning of the Soviet-American talks is known to have been one of the most outstanding positive events lately, and their progress is followed by the peoples in the continent and the world over with the hope that they will result in dispelling the most severe dangers threatening the European Continent because of the new escalation of nuclear arming and the beginning of the emplacement of medium-range missiles.

No doubt, the proposals and decision endorsed by the Soviet Union and a positive fact, suiting the desideratum of cessation of the nuclear arms race, a fundamental prerequisite of the international life at present.

As is known, Romania, which greeted with interest and satisfaction the beginning of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, also pointed out that the peoples hoped for a switch from declarations to talks conducted with a high sense of responsibility, to the end of achieving proper accords. In this connection, the moratorium decided on by the Soviet Union is unquestionably a constructive contribution to the progress of the negotiations, an expression of the spirit of goodwill and confidence that must characterize the efforts towards proper understandings conducive to the cessation of the arms race, of the tests and manufacturing of new nuclear weapons, to halting the militarization of the outer space, to gradually reducing all nuclear weapons until their final elimination, to freeing Europe and the whole world of the danger of nuclear annihilation.

Romania, through the voice of her president, has advocated from the very beginning of the negotiations the need for their being matched by the cessation of the emplacement and deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

True, it would be nonsensical and against the profound interests of peace to continue at high speed the process of emplacing medium-range missiles all while negotiations are conducted precisely on reducing and eliminating them. It can be said that to keep emplacing new nuclear missiles in Europe whole negotiations go on would mean in fact to mislead the peoples, to use the negotiations as a curtain for the lessening of the preoccupations and struggle for peace and disarmament.

That is why the very idea of the moratorium should be regarded in a wider sense instead of only technically, it should be regarded as one of the prerequisites favouring the process of the talks, encouraging their constructive unfolding in harmony with the interests and expectations on the peoples in the continent and the real requirements of the cause of peace the world over.

It was precisely in this sense that Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the rostrum of the Grand National Assembly: We speak out for the cessation or immediate freeze of nuclear arming in general, for the cessation of the emplacement in Europe of the medium-range missiles and of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, which would be of a nature to develop an atmosphere of confidence and influence the successful unfolding of the Geneva talks.

Greeting the Soviet Union's initiative to set up a unilateral moratorium on the emplacement of its medium-range missiles in Europe, the Romanian people, the peace-loving quarters express the hope that this measure will be duly reciprocated by the United States, so that the emplacement of new nuclear missiles be practically stopped.

One can easily understand that the endorsement by both participating states of the decision to halt the emplacement of new missiles in Europe would have a tremendous positive influence on the talks in Geneva, that it would mean a powerful impetus to giving the talks a constructive course. Moreover, the influences of like joint decision would unquestionably go beyond the frame of negotiations, they would bear positively on the whole political climate in Europe and worldwide.

Everything possible should be done, every effort should be made for talks to be conducted in a constructive spirit, to open the path to understanding, conducive to the cessation of the nuclear arms race, of outer space militarization, to freeing mankind of the ghost of a devastating nuclear conflagration.

The Romanian people, just as all peoples of the world, hope that the United States will respond positively to the USSR initiative of setting up a moratorium as well as to the other proposals comprised in the interview published by daily PRAVDA which would no doubt result in a climate of confidence and in improved Soviet-American relations, with deep-going positive consequences on the world political climate. Our country considers that the freeing of the European Continent, a cradle of ancient civilization, from the nuclear danger is such an important problem as no effort must be spared, no positive measure must be left unanswered. On the contrary, everything possible must be done for understandings to be achieved, for concrete measures to be endorsed, conducive to the fulfillment of all peoples' ardent aspiration after safeguarding civilization and defending world peace.

## GAVRILESCU APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON

AU062030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Gavrilescu has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the United States, in lieu of Comrade Mircea Malita, who has been recalled.

## LCY PRESIDIUM DEBATES ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

LD092235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- In preparation for the 17th LCY Central Committee session, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Ali Sukrija in the chair, has examined ideopolitical questions concerning the realization of the anti-inflation program and the strategic directions and immediate actions for curbing inflation. The basis for the discussion, it is reported, was material provided by a working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and an opening report by Nikola Stojanovic.

Proceeding from the resolutions of the 14th session and the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee and the orientations of the stabilization and anti-inflation program, the Presidium pointed out that through measures of economic policy and the action of all socialist subjective forces, primarily through an increase in production, labor productivity, and exports, strengthening the qualitative factors of economic operation, removing burdens from the economy and realizing other goals in the stabilization policy, it is necessary to curb and gradually reduce inflation, which has become one of the most serious economic and political problems in society. The Presidium concluded that for the coming session of the LCY Central Committee, specific measures and the directions of social action should be identified so as to curb and gradually reduce the growth of inflation and prices by acting on the causes which lead to high inflation.

It was decided that the 17th LCY Central Committee session, which will be devoted to these problems, will be held on 26 April of this year.

The Presidium examined information on the work of the Communists' action conference in the sphere of trade on the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization program and the ideopolitical orientations of the LC conference held on 21 and 22 February 1985 in Belgrade. The Presidium positively assessed the results of the conference's work and endorsed the resolutions it adopted. Communists in domestic and foreign trade as well as other economic spheres should concretely develop and implement the resolutions of this conference, it was stressed at the Presidium session.

Working people, self-management and management organs in associated labor organizations, and organs and institutions of the delegate system should be involved and mobilized in the effective utilization of means of production and capital goods, increasing production and exports, removing large obstacles to effective functioning in the unified Yugoslav market, developing the self-management integration of trade, production, and other activities, and strengthening economic criteria in the operation of organizations of associated labor in trade.

The Presidium warned in particular that Communists, together with working people and organs and organizations in domestic and foreign trade, must concretely and resolutely fight for the protection and development of social property and against all those who in any way whatsoever violate the integrity of social property; fail to respect laws, agreements, and contracts; or acquire income in a speculative manner and without working. They must, with utmost resolve, reveal and eliminate the stealing of social resources, bribery, corruption, and similar antisocialist and anti-self-management phenomena.

The Presidium will regularly and promptly brief the LCY Central Committee on this and other Communist action conferences in the large economic systems and on the implementation of their resolutions.

The Presidium examined and adopted a report on the 2 years of work by the LCY Central Committee Presidium fund for publishing activity and scientific research work. Support was given to the endeavors by the fund's administrative committee to have certain preliminary research results of a scientific project currently being carried out taken into account in preparing the documents for the 13th LCY Congress.

The Presidium also examined the practice and experience in informing the party and broader public on the work and sessions of the LCY Central Committee. The need was stressed for greater ideopolitical and expert responsibility on the part of Communists in the mass information media in the objective and comprehensive reporting of the work of the Central Committee and in presenting its standpoints, conclusions, and activities.

The Presidium also examined other questions in its sphere of competence.

SFRY FEDERAL CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD091849 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, presided over by Stojan Bjelajac, today discussed Yugoslavia's foreign policy in the present international conditions and adopted a number of proposals for new laws. Delegates devoted significant attention to a discussion on the implementation of constitutionality and legality, specifically, to a report on these problems by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Of great importance is the fact that the policy of the Nonaligned Movement is showing its true and lasting values precisely amid the present difficult international political and economic circumstances, Raif Dizdarevic said. Both members and nonmembers demand and expect from the Nonaligned Movement a full commitment and contribution to efforts to improve the international situation and resolve the most topical problems in the world. It is very encouraging that even those nonaligned countries that are in the most difficult positions and are particularly exposed to external pressures have not questioned their membership of the movement.

The assessment of the unfavorable position of constitutionality and legality was confirmed at today's discussion. Particularly worrying is an increasingly frequent phenomenon -- the exponents of power and various social functions do not consistently implement constitutional orientation and laws. No less worrying is the practice of certain individuals who, having a degree of political power, exert their influence so that the Constitution and laws are used to support their interests and situation by protecting the short-term interests of this situation.

After the report by Raif Dizdarevic, Vasilije Radic asked to speak, pointing out that Yugoslavia had a significant role in international events.

Vasilije Radic recalled that Yugoslavia had a very sensitive geographical position and that, as a European country, it devoted the greatest attention to relations with the European countries based on the well-known principles of equality, sovereignty, and non-interference.

Dusan Pekic said in his speech that the arms race represented one of the most significant problems of the world today.

Yugoslavia has never in its history been an aggressor nor will it ever be one, Pekic said, and precisely because of this it points at the great danger of the arms race. He stressed the danger of an "accidental" war caused by human, or some other unforeseeable error. In our time war is absurd, Dusan Pekic said, and stressed that negotiations are the only way to resolve international conflicts.

Nevenka Novakovic particularly supported those parts of the report by the federal secretary for foreign affairs which related to Yugoslavia's work and activity in international organizations. She said that Yugoslavia was active in a large number of international forums and organizations such as the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and others, and that Yugoslav experts working in these organizations were highly appreciated.

Jusuf Keljmendi stressed that history had been unjust to many peoples by dividing the world into rich and poor. This is why all democratic and progressive forces are today demanding better and more just relations. In this connection, he pointed at the particular tasks of the Nonaligned Movement.

Bogo Gorjan stressed that detente between the superpowers should be accompanied by a number of mini-detentes in the rest of the world. At the end of his speech, the delegate from the SR of Slovenia spoke about the importance of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, noting that it could give impetus to the further intensification of efforts to achieve aims such as disarmament and peace in the world.

Closing the discussion on the report by Raif Dizdarevic, the chairman noted that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] supported the priorities of Yugoslav foreign policy contained in the report. The FEC will, within the framework of its duties, give its support to the aims of this policy and to their realization.

The Federal Chamber held a discussion on a number of topical questions regarding the implementation of constitutionality and legality, on which introductory remarks were submitted by Dr Vasil Grivcev, judge of the Constitutional Court. He first stressed that we were living in a time characterized by the unsatisfactory position of constitutionality and legality, adding that each year there was an increase in the number of initiatives demanding that the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia prevent such phenomena.

I recall, Grivcev continued, that in the 7 previous years, 2,074 demands for the assessment of constitutionality and legality were submitted to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia alone, including 214 demands by authorized proposers and 1,693 demands submitted on the initiative of working people and citizens. In this period, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia brought 97 charges on its own initiative with the same aim. Grivcev stressed that the number of proposals and initiatives submitted to the constitutional courts of the republics and provinces was considerably greater. In fact, 8 times as many demands would not be an unreasonable estimate, Grivcev said. There is also information that the number of proposals submitted to individual constitutional courts is considerably higher than the number of initiatives submitted to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Vasil Grivcev went on to say that the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia had been asked on 729 occasions to assess the constitutional validity of individual laws. This is an impressive figure, which must cause anxiety to us all, he stressed.

Speaking about the role of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, Grivcev said that the court had no right to engage in politics but was granted by the Constitution the right and duty to rule as to whether any general acts were constitutional and legal, regardless of who had enacted them.

The first delegate to speak after Vasil Grivcev's report was Vjekoslav Vidjak. He stressed that we should be seriously worried by the conclusion of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia that the constitutional and legal validity are most seriously threatened when those in charge of administration and holders of other offices do not comply with the Constitution and the law or violate them. This penomenon, he said, must be energetically halted.

I am concerned about some reactions by individual environments to the growing activity by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, which has begun to assess individual provisions of some systemic laws as not being in accordance with the Constitution on its own initiative, Vanco Nikolovski stressed. I do not know what the objections about the Constitutional Court being politicized or about trying to halt some social debates through it mean, as Miha Ribaric said at the session of the Slovene LC Central Committee. Is this not a demand, Nikolovski asked, to retain unconstitutional aspects of some laws and to prolong solutions in the desire to preserve acquired privileges?

In addition to the fact that laws are not applied in practice, the phenomenon of replacing the principles of constitutionality and legality with the principles of expedience is also present, Momcilo Trajkovic stressed. It is precisely the organs of power and self-management, Trajkovic observed, that are increasingly becoming those who violate the constitutional and legal norms. We often examine problems, adopt assessments, attitudes, and conclusions, but in practice the situation is not fundamentally changed. Therefore, Trajkovic advocated that a concrete program of measures to overcome the present situation and to eliminate the feeling of being powerless which, he asserted, is evident in society, should be adopted.

Aziz Demaku stressed that the present problems of not implementing the constitutionality and legality also depend on the fact that regulations and general acts often do not follow the intentions of the Constitution. Joze Utenkar dealt with the statement made by Vanco Nikolovski by saying that statements made by Dr Ribaric and Dr Ribicic at the session of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium could not be understood in the way in which they were presented to the Federal Chamber here.

By proceeding from the conviction that at a moment of weakness by subjective forces, the respect for the Constitution and the laws is of decisive significance, Mustafa Sabic stressed that it was precisely in this sphere that matters were not what they should be because, as he said, some people thought that everything could be resolved by political dialogue. This, however, Sabic stressed, is not possible, and therefore the state is necessary. For 10 years we have had laws which we have said were in line with the Constitution, and today we note that they are etatist in nature. Therefore, we must analyze scientifically and critically, and not merely empirically, what we are doing and what kind of laws we are adopting, Sabic concluded.

Following the debate, in which 14 delegates took part, proceeding from the views put forward in the six working bodies, the Federal Chamber endorsed the assessment and attitudes contained in the Constitutional Court's material.

The Federal Chamber reached the conclusion that the implementation of constitutionality and legality is the essential condition of the further development of socialist self-managing democracy and of the functioning of the entire political system of personal and collective responsibility. The Federal Chamber believes that the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the constitutional courts of the republics and provinces should manifest more initiative in the future and that they should themselves more frequently set in motion the procedure to assess constitutionality and legality. In carrying out political control and supervision, the SFRY Assembly will insist on consistent implementation of constitutionality and legality, the chamber concluded.

In connection with the draft resolution on the policy of economic relations between the SFRY and other countries, which is to be adopted by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, the Federal Chamber set forth its view. Anton Vratusa spoke on the preparations of this document and its significance. He stressed that one should not expect that its adoption would resolve all problems. The resolution stresses, Vratusa said, that the point of departure for the entire activity in this sphere, which is of strategic significance for further development, must be the income-based linking of organizations of associated labor in the whole of the country.

The chamber then adopted the amendments and supplements to the law on the foundations of the system of state administration, the FEC and federal organs of administration, as well as on the organization and jurisdiction of the federal organs of administration and federal organizations. More extensive changes of both laws planned for the end of the year in line with the program on the transformation of federal administration passed 2 years ago are being prepared.

The chamber then adopted the proposal on the supplements and changes to the law on the production and sale of narcotic drugs as well as the report on implementing the conclusions of the chamber on combatting and preventing the abuse of narcotic drugs. One of the new features of the law is that in the future, narcotics used for medicinal purposes and drugs produced from narcotics could be issued to the public at large in a way prescribed by the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Protection. This also refers to narcotics for veterinary purposes. The new aspects of the law, in fact, boil down to making the system of selling narcotics more stringent and to more efficiently preventing abuses.

The delegates also endorsed the proposed changes and supplements to the law on the health aspect of foodstuffs and objects of general use. In the future, smoking accessories will also be subject to quality control. The producers of these accessories will have to be accountable for their quality just as is the case with, for instance, toothbrushes and the like.

The obligation is introduced for organizations of associated labor and other producers and importers to submit to the relevant organs details about the type, composition, and purity of chemical and other substances used in the production of food and objects of general use.

The Federal Chamber then discussed the implementation of the law on rights and duties of federal organs regarding means owned by society which they used. It was said among other things that there were still instances of federal means being used incorrectly and uneconomically. There are instances of such means being purchased without the purchasing program adopted by relevant federal organs. There are also instances of such means being purchased or used contrary to the regulations, without inviting tenders or public bidding.

It was also said that federal organs should intensify control over the use of apartments they had provided, and that in the event of their being used illegally, promptly set in motion the relevant court procedure. Lastly, a federal service should be charged with detecting, through direct control, cases of illegal use of apartments.

The Federal Chamber today elected delegate Redzo Terzic a member of the SFRY Assembly Constitutional Questions Commission.

## Dizdarevic Presents Report

LD091258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 9 Apr 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- "We must constantly bear in mind that the strength of our international position and our reputation in the world have always rested on both the strength of our internal development and our international commitment, as well as on the development of cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and countries around the world, the active participation of Yugoslavia in international events, our contribution to the emancipation of international political and economic relations, to freedom, independence, equality, and the development of all the countries to world progress; in other words, to all that strengthens every country, as well as our country, and that represents support of and gives force to our progressive aspirations, which in fact protect and advance the vital interests of our society as a whole and of all our citizens."

This was said in a report by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at today's session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Discussing Yugoslavia's activity on the international scene, Dizdarevic mentioned the priorities of our foreign policy. In this connection, he said: "These priorities are an active nonaligned policy on all questions of peace, security and development in the world, in Europe, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean, full involvement in the Nonaligned Movement, the policy of good-neighborly relations, the development of bilateral cooperation, the creation of conditions and a commitment to the expansion of economic cooperation, and at the same time, the easing of foreign debt in accordance with the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The same applies to our activity in overcoming the problems that burden our relations with some of our partners and our concern about the interests and position of our citizens working abroad and their contact with the homeland, as well as the nurturing of relations between millions of emigrants and their old homeland."

Recalling that in its international activity, our country strives to contribute to efforts to surmount the present unfavorable trends, Dizdarevic went on to say:

"Like others, we are also concerned about transferring the arms race to space and putting the development of science and technology in this field at the service of confrontation, instead of having peace-loving cooperation and the broadening of frontiers of knowledge and ability of man to use space for the common good. Unfortunately, space has already been used for military purposes for a long time, but the new danger of direct competition in this area leads to the further buildup of both defensive and offensive weapons and is fraught with unforeseeable consequences for the entire world. We regard any progress in the direction of reducing the level of armaments, either nuclear or conventional, as a contribution to general security."

Dizdarevic then expressed his hope that the dialogue between the USSR and the United States would help bring about a lessening of tension and a broadening of cooperation in the world, and even on the European Continent.

Continuing his report, he said that the Stockholm session of foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries is approaching. The session expresses this group of countries' striving to contribute at the present moment to the further work of the European Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe as a whole.

Dwelling on relations with neighboring countries, the federal secretary said:

"Relations with neighbors have always had full priority in Yugoslavia's international involvement. This was also reflected in our activity in the past. We strive to develop relations of good-neighborly cooperation on the basis of full respect for the principles of independence, equality, noninterference, and mutual respect and benefit with all our neighbours. We also wish to improve relations and develop cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the basis of full respect for these principles.

A continuous political dialogue and the development of comprehensive cooperation, particularly on the economic plane have been at the center of activities for deepening our relations with almost all our neighbors. In such an approach, an adequate place has been taken by open and controversial questions."

In its overall foreign policy activity, Yugoslavia attaches the greatest importance to the development of comprehensive bilateral political and economic cooperation with the widest circle of countries, including the superpowers. In this connection Dizdarevic points out:

"During the recent meeting Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had with Mikhail Gorbachev, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Committee, both sides expressed their readiness for the further development of relations and cooperation based on jointly accepted principles whose value has been confirmed by history.

"Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, is going to visit the United States soon. At this moment in our relations, the visit will be a fresh opportunity to continue the dialogue on the current issues regarding mutual relations and the further development of mutual cooperation.

"The very positive development of our relations with the PRC is continuing, and in recent years there has been constant progress. We follow with respect the enhanced activities and role of the PRC in international relations."

Pointing at hunger in the world and the fact that more than a billion people are in dire straits, the federal secretary dwelt on the problem of overindebtedness, saying:

"The debts of developing countries, in other words, the crisis of their overindebtedness, represent a special problem in which all the negative trends in international economic relations as a whole are reflected in a concentrated manner, as well as all the other previously mentioned phenomena affecting developing countries.

"In 1984, these debts amounted to $900 billion, and this year they will reach $1 trillion. In 1984 alone, the developing countries paid $123 billion on this debt, including $71 billion in interest alone. This year payments will amount to $135 billion, including $74 billion in interest. In fact, the debts have become an instrument for exploiting the developing countries, and they are not infrequently used as a way to put pressure on and to interfere in internal economic development, attempting to export one's own system.

"An increasing number of developing countries are raising their voices against the unendurable obligations that are imposed on them, which deprive them of possibilities for progress and development."

Dizdarevic went on to say: "To a large extent, Yugoslavia shares both the fate and the position of the developing countries. It works and extends full support to the efforts and proposals by other debtor countries, in particular those of Latin America, to resolve the problem. In the well-known unfavorable conditions, our country too has had to look for the ways and means to resolve the problem of its foreign liquidity. Negotiations on rescheduling the part of the obligations that have matured, in which we have made extreme efforts to implement everything that has been realistically possible, have demonstrated that Yugoslavia, as well as other debtor countries, is encountering serious difficulties in looking for and finding acceptable solutions.

Our proposal for rescheduling debts over several years under more favorable conditions has not met with the support of a number of our partners. When it is known that Yugoslavia carries out all of its obligations toward its creditors and that, in its internal development it has sacrificed more than any other country in order to ensure its development and to take steps in its stabilization, even in extremely unfavorable foreign conditions, it is normal for us to ask ourselves and our partners why, with reference to the conditions of repaying debts and to Yugoslavia's proposals for medium-term rescheduling, a lack of understanding has recently been demonstrated and conditions made more stringent. Why are public statements so much at variance with the concrete attitudes and conditions put to us in the negotiations? We must continue the examination and search for all possible options to relieve the burden of debts."

Yugoslavia has been and will remain an active participant in all the joint efforts made by debtor countries in seeking more lasting and favorable solutions to the debt problem through a dialogue between the debtors and the creditors. The forthcoming summit of the seven most-developed countries is therefore expected to demonstrate greater understanding for the very complex nature of this problem and interdependence of interests between developed and developing countries. In fact, the real long-term interests impose the obligation on all developed countries without exception to make their contribution. He who does not facilitate the development of developing countries in a specific way does not help the cause of peace and security in the world.

In line with its orientations, Yugoslavia's cooperation with developing countries is of direct economic interest to and serves the speedier development of these countries. Unfortunately, the indices of the state of Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with developing countries sound an alarming warning that this is implemented insufficiently and extremely slowly.

In this connection, Dizdarevic particularly stresses: "It is therefore no coincidence that among the nonaligned countries, one increasingly hears the demand for greater dynamics and activity in the movement and policy of nonalignment in general. It must be placed on record that the movement as a whole has not always been sufficiently active or present as much as necessary with regard to individual issues, in particular, in acute economic problems and some crisis hotbeds.

The movement has clear orientations and broadly formulated platforms and programs to resolve acute problems and crises, but the view is widespread that it has not committed itself fully and specifically to implementing them. Then speaking about our country's activities in this sphere, the federal secretary stresses:

"Yugoslavia has been an active factor in all these efforts in the Nonaligned Movement. It has been in constant contact and consultation with a large number of nonaligned countries at every level, including, it goes without saying, with the chairman of the movement, friendly India and its prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi. What has been of particular significance were the messages that the president of the SFRY Presidency sent last fall to a large number of heads of nonaligned countries. The reactions and responses we have received encourage us and bind us to continue the efforts to contribute to the activation of the movement."

Raif Dizdarevic then recalled that in particular, the nonaligned countries had committed themselves to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. They have sent an appeal to all the states to participate at the highest level in the anniversary session of the General Assembly in New York this October. The participation of the largest possible number of heads of state or government in the session will provide an opportunity for them to meet and possibly agree on how to speed up the resolution of the most acute world problems.

Emphasizing that many nonaligned countries are exposed to intensified pressures aimed at influencing their internal development and foreign political stand, Dizdarevic says that Yugoslavia is no exception in this respect either. He says in this context:

"The special attention of both the well-intentioned and the not so well-intentioned circles is attracted to problems and difficulties we face in our internal development. It can be truly said that many countries, governments, political parties, and circles demonstrate a friendly interest in our development, understanding of our difficulties, and support for our efforts to overcome them, and at times also well-intentioned concern as to whether we shall succeed in surmounting our difficulties and maintaining the course of socialist self-managing democratic development of our federal community. However, some circles and centers abroad wrongly assess our situation and draw from the wrong assessments even more erroneous conclusions about Yugoslavia being internally weakened, and that through pressures, attempts at interference, and infiltration into our internal trends, influence can be exerted on our internal development and foreign political activity. Last year and at the beginning of this year, we were exposed to powerful political propaganda and other kinds of pressure from time to time. Of course, we have resolutely rejected all attempts at pressure and interference, and in our contacts with the countries that have done this, we have pointed out the damaging effect of these attempts and their futility; we have defended the achieved status of good relations and cooperation on tested principles, because these attempts have naturally been threatening good relations. On this occasion, too, we have reiterated, with our reaction, that no one need doubt the resolve and ability of Yugoslavia to defend its authority and independence, its achievements and orientations in its internal development and international commitment. Furthermore, no one need doubt our resolve to develop relations of cooperation and understanding with everyone who wants it on the principles on which cooperation among equals alone can rest."

"We are marking the 40th anniversary of the final liberation of our country and victory over fascism in World War II this year. The simultaneous observance of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and adoption of its Charter, the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, the 25th anniversary of the Declaration on Decolonization, as well as the 10th anniversary of the CSCE is not merely a symbolic coincidence.

It contains the deep historic truth that victory in 1945 had, with its democratic and progressive content, opened up new horizons for forces and processes of the postwar emancipation of states and peoples and the achieved democratization of international relations [word indistinct].

We are deeply convinced that to refrain from marking the defeat of fascism is unacceptable, because such an observance is not and cannot be directed against any people or country whatsoever. Fascism has been and remains the enemy of all peoples and its defeat was and remains in the interests of all peoples.

Socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia is a country that was simultaneously an original member of the anti-Hitler coalition and became through its national liberation struggle and immense contribution to the victory of that coalition, a signatory of the 1941 UN Declaration; a founding member and a signatory of the UN Charter; a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement and the host of its first summit; and a participant in the process of European security and cooperation from its very beginning and a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act. This is a unique and not at all coincidental balance sheet and all of us are, by relying on this balance sheet, forever oriented toward the policy of active peaceful coexistence, broadest international cooperation, universal peace and security, and development for all. It is in this that the topical significance of all these anniversaries lies; it is in this spirit that we approach their observance and it is to these goals that the implementation of our day-by-day as well as long-term tasks of our foreign policy and our foreign policy service is directed."

SUNDIC ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW, SUMMIT MEETING

LD082031 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has accepted the invitation to meet with President Reagan. It is admittedly still unclear when that meeting may take place, but all indications are that the leaders of the two superpowers will most probably meet in September, (?at) the marking of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] The proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev for the two superpowers to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of their missiles, the creation of and research into new nuclear weapons, and the installation of strategic weapons during the Geneva talks, and the simultaneous commitment by the Soviet Union to halt, from today until almost the end of the year, the installation of medium-range missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, have not met with a positive response from the United States. The White House press spokesman described the Soviet offer as a revival of previous initiatives by Moscow that were aimed at preserving the Soviet advantage in arms, while regarding the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet missiles, the Soviet Union was called upon to work together with the United States on finding agreements for the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons, on which talks in Geneva are being conducted.

In the Soviet proposal, which Mikhail Gorbachev set out in the interview with PRAVDA, there is indeed nothing that the Soviet Union has not pressed for in the past, just as there is nothing new in the U.S. reaction to the Soviet leader's proposal. Moscow has proposed the freezing of all kinds of weapons in the past including the introduction of a moratorium on experiments in space, but the United States has never accepted this, always giving as its reason, as it did this time, that the Soviet Union has an advantage in weapons.

The part of Mikhail Gorbachev's interview concerning Soviet-U.S. relations, however, deserves special attention. While it cannot be separated from the Soviet leader's proposal regarding disarmament, it says for the first time on the Soviet side that the two superpowers, and I quote, have a positive attitude toward a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. Confirming that a correspondence exists between him and President Reagan, Gorbachev discloses that at issue in this correspondence is a joint search for ways to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet leader was unable to say when and where his meeting with the U.S. President may take place, but it is more than obvious that Mikhail Gorbachev is counting on such a meeting, perhaps this year. In Mikhail Gorbachev's interview, there is considerable criticism regarding U.S. policies, but in view of the fact that the world became accustomed to this a long time ago from both sides, this criticism will clearly not have any real effect on relations between the two countries. After all, Gorbachev himself says that confrontation between Moscow and Washington is not an inherent defect, which virtually means that given joint efforts, the existing confrontation between the two superpowers can be overcome.

As the initiative for the summit meeting came from President Reagan, the Soviet leader's agreement in principle to meet with the U.S. President can be viewed as the first favorable opportunity in the last 4 and 1/2 years for the Soviet Union and the United States to renew their top-level dialogue. This is clearly the most important thing at the present, and it makes the PRAVDA interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, the first since he became general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, particularly topical and important to world peace.

## 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH POLAND NOTED

AU061926 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] TANJUG -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the SFRY and the PPR, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Stefan Olszowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, exchanged greetings. The telegrams stress the historic significance of the act of establishing diplomatic relations on 30 March 1945 for the relations between the two countries and the mutual desire for the further successful development of friendly Yugoslav-Polish cooperation.

## TWO SENTENCED FOR 'MARXIST-LENINIST' ACTIVITY

LD051805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Prizren, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The five-man council of the Prizren District Court chaired by Nikola Vazura today sentenced Haki Catani, unemployed, from the village of Dulje near Siva Reka, to 3 years in prison, and minor G.J. from the same village to 3 years in reform school for the criminal act of conspiring to carry out enemy activity, according to Article 136, paragraph one, and in connection with Article 144 of the SFRY Criminal Code. As established at the trial, in 1983, in the area of the Suva Reka municipality, the accused formed the enemy group of "Marxist-Leninists" in order to rally as many likeminded persons as possible, write enemy slogans, and wreck the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.